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LEADER'S REFERENCE GUIDE

88

REFORGER

FORSCOM ACTION AGENT

D 101.6/5:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION (MECH) AND FORT RILEY
FORT RILEY, KANSAS 66442-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

COMMANDING GENERAL'S WELCOME LETTER

03 JUN 1988

AFZN-RPG

This is a Leader's Reference Guide for REFORGER 88 and exercise Certain Challenge.

This 20th REturn of FORces to GERmany exercise demonstrates the United States' capability to quickly reinforce NATO in accordance with allied plans and agreements in support of this deployment.

REFORGER encompasses all the logistical and administrative aspects of moving large numbers of forces from the United States to Europe. Soldiers will arrive at various aerial ports in Belgium and Federal Republic of Germany to link up with equipment arriving by ship or prepositioned stocks permanently stored in Europe. From marshaling areas, the U.S. units will move forward and join in other NATO exercises in the Autumn Forge series.

Major ground maneuvers will feature exercise Certain Challenge in September. Nearly 97,700 soldiers will participate including 75,000 from United States; 17,500 from the Federal Republic of Germany and 5,200 Canadians. Certain Challenge will be held primarily in the German states of Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria.

As with last year's exercise, observers have been invited from participating states of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE) to observe the exercise and maneuvers.

I encourage you and all REFORGER participants to benefit professionally from the significant training opportunities this important exercise presents.

Welcome to CERTAIN CHALLENGE. Work hard to have a rewarding and safe exercise.

LEONARD P. WISHART III
Major General, USA
Commanding

READEX FICHE best copy available

REFORGER 88 SOLDIERS REFERENCE GUIDE

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS. The proponent of this pamphlet is the REFORGER 88 Planning Group. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements to Commander, 1st Infantry Division (Mech), and Ft. Riley, ATTN: AFIN-RPG, Ft. Riley, KS 66442-5080.

CHAPTER AND SECTION			PAGE
1.	Overview		1-1
	Section I.	Introduction	1-1
	Section II.	REFORGER 88	1-1
	Section III.	FTX Phase	1-1
	Section IV.	NATO	1-1
2.	What an American Soldier in Germany Needs to Know		2-1
	Section I.	Soviet Military Liaison Mission (SMLM)	2-
	Section II.	SMLM Sighting Report	7
	Section III.	Detention of SMLM Vehicles or Personnel	
	Section IV.	Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE)	
	Section V.	Operations Security (OPSEC)	
	Section VI.	Subversion, Espionage, and Terrorism	
	Section VII.	Communications Security (COMSEC)	2-b
	Section VIII.	Demonstrations in Germany	2-6
	Section IX.	East Bloc Vehicle Identification	2-7
	Section X.	Your Legal Status	2-9
	Section XI.	Safety	2-10
	Section XII.	European Driving/Traffic Safety	2-12
	Section XIII.	Accident Reporting	2-13
	Section XIV.	Maneuver Damage Prevention	2-13
	Section XV.	U.S. Customs on Returning to the U.S	2-15
	Section XVI.	Information on The 1 Kilometer Zone	2-15
	Section XVII.	Requesting Assistance (Or When the "Wurst" Happens)	2-16
3.	Germany Army		3-1
4.	Geography/History		4-1
	Section I.	Geography	4-1
	Section II.	History	4-1
5.	Daily Living		5-1
	Section I.	Money	5-1
	Section II.	Telephones	5-1
	Section III.	Shopping	5-3
	Section IV.	Be A Successful Guest With a German Family	5-3
	Section V.	Ist Dieser Platz Noch Frei?	5-4
	Section VI.	The Weekend of a German Family	5-4
6.	Common Phrases/Exercise Terms		6-1
	Section I.	German Pronunciation	6-1
	Section II.	Special Pronunciation	6-1
	Section III.	Useful Phrases	6-2
	Section IV.	Useful Terms (Food)	6-2
	Section V.	Common Phrases	6-3
	Section VI.	Exercise Terms	6-4
7.	Common Use Words		7-1
	Section I.	Colors	7-1
	Section II.	Days	7-1
	Section III.	Months	7-1
	Section IV.	Seasons	7-1
	Section V.	Time	7-2
	Section VI.	Please	7-2
	Section VII.	Numbers	7-2
	Section VIII.	Shopping	7-3
	Section IX.	Directions	7-3

CHAPTER and SECTION		PAGE
Section X.	Nations	7-3
Section XI.	People	7-3
Section XII.	Common Words	7-4
Section XIII.	Greetings	7-5
8.	English-German Dictionary	8-1
9.	German Military Abbreviations/Maps	9-1
Section I.	Abbreviations on German Military Maps	9-1
Section II.	German Military Abbreviations	9-2
10.	Military Symbols	10-1
11.	NATO Forces	11-1
12.	Comparative Rank Structure	12-1
13.	Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC)	13-1
Section I.	Background	13-1
Section II.	Territorial Command (Terrko)	13-2
Section III.	Military District Command (WBK)	13-3
Section IV.	Military Region Command (VBK)	13-3
Section V.	Military Subregion Command (VKK)	13-3
Section VI.	Unterstuetzungskommnado (UKdo)	13-4
Section VII.	The Revised USAREUR CIMIC Concept	13-4
14.	German Territorial Southern/Northern Command HQs and Addresses	14-1
Section I.	German Territorial Southern Command HQs and Addresses	14-1
Section II.	German Territorial Northern Command HQs and Addresses	14-6
15.	National Military Defense	15-1
16.	Road signs	16-1
17.	Conversion of Measures, Weights, Temperature, and Sizes	17-1
Section I.	Linear Measures	17-1
Section II.	Measures of Capacity	17-1
Section III.	Weights	17-1
Section IV.	Surface Measures	17-2
Section V.	Volume	17-2
Section VI.	Pressure	17-3
Section VII.	Velocity	17-3
Section VIII.	Power	17-3
Section IX.	Fuel Consumption	17-4
Section X.	Temperature Conversion	17-4
Section XI.	Comparison of Wardrobe Sizes	17-5
18.	REFORGER Vehicle and Aircraft Identification Guide	18-1
Section I.	Tracked Vehicles	18-1
Section II.	Armored Wheeled Vehicles	18-23
Section III.	Fixed Wing Aircraft	18-27
Section IV.	Rotary Wing Aircraft	18-37
Section V.	Weapons	18-42

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

Section I. INTRODUCTION.

1-1. As a member of a unit taking part in return of forces to Germany (REFORGER), you are helping to improve and develop techniques for the rapid deployment of United States (U.S.) Army troops. REFORGER exercises emphasize U.S. ability to carry out rapid military reinforcement in central Europe.

1-2. This pamphlet contains information that will help make your stay in Germany more meaningful and enjoyable.

Section II. REFORGER

1-3. REFORGER is a strategic mobility deployment that involves U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel in a joint effort to transport Army combat, combat support, and combat service support (CSS) units from the U.S. to Europe and return. In addition to enhancing military training, the exercise demonstrates the continuing resolve of the U.S. to reinforce North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) military command in a crisis situation.

1-4. The REFORGER deployment fulfills the requirement of a 1967 U.S., United Kingdom (U.K.) and Federal Republic of Germany agreement, authorizing the removal of certain U.S. and U.K. forces from West Germany. At that time, the U.S. agreed to return NATO-committed ground and air units to Germany annually for training. REFORGER 88 is the 20th in the exercise series.

1-5. REFORGER is designed to emphasize the U.S. capability to transport combat forces by sealift and airlift to rapidly reinforce central Europe. The U.S. Military Traffic Management Command will move equipment and vehicles from U.S. installations to ocean ports where they are turned over to the Navy.

1-6. The Military Sealift Command will use fast sealift ships (FSS) to bring equipment to ports in the Netherlands and Belgium.

a. The port operations provide an opportunity to exercise host nation support agreements and facilities. The multinational participation in receiving and processing personnel and equipment, at various sea and aerial ports, is one of the key features of the exercise.

b. The majority of the Army personnel and some equipment will be airlifted to Europe by the U.S. Air Forces Military Airlift Command (MAC).

1-7. An important part of REFORGER is that the majority of the deploying units will draw much of their equipment from prepositioning of materiel configured to unit sets (POMCUS). This materiel is stockpiled and ready for use, should reinforcement of Europe be directed.

1-8. After completing their training in Europe, REFORGER units will redeploy to their home bases.

Section III. FTX PHASE

1-9. The field training exercise (FTX) phase of REFORGER is a U.S. sponsored exercise, involving many thousand of soldiers. NATO ground and air forces will participate in the exercise. Additionally, the major deploying REFORGER units will play a significant part in the exercise.

1-10. This exercise provides an opportunity for units to refine techniques and procedures in the vital areas of interoperability and combined arms training.

Section IV. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO).

1-11. NATO's primary goal is to keep the peace in the North Atlantic area, with its key principle that an attack on one member is considered an attack on all. NATO provides for greater security than any one member could achieve alone and has been an essential factor in maintaining peace in Europe.

1-12. As long as a potential military threat remains, it is necessary to provide armed forces, sufficient to deter aggression and to provide an effective response should deterrence fail. The total strength of the Warsaw Pact forces is now estimated at some 5 million men (excluding para-military forces) of which 3.6 million are Soviets.

1-13. The continued credibility of deterrence for each NATO country depends upon the combined efforts of all Alliance members. In providing a sufficient counterbalance to the power of the Warsaw Pact, the Alliance constitutes a firm basis for the security and continued independence of its members.

1-14. At NATO Headquarters (HQ) in Brussels, ambassadors representing 16 governments constitute the North Atlantic Council in permanent session. Under the chairmanship of the Secretary General, the Council is a forum for worldwide events. The Defense Planning Committee deals with defense matters and consists of representatives of the member countries taking part in NATO's integrated defense system.

1-15. The Military Committee, composed of Allied Chiefs of Staff or their representatives, provides advice to the Supreme Allied Commander. The NATO area is divided into three regional commands -- the Atlantic Ocean Command, the European Command and the Channel Command.

1-16. In peacetime, member nations' armed forces assigned to NATO remain under national command. The peacetime military mission of NATO is to:

a. Maintain forces to deter aggression against any of its 16 members.

b. Plan for a joint defense of the NATO area.

c. Set up and operate the necessary headquarters, staff, and mutually funded operational organizations.

d. Conduct joint training exercises among Armed Forces of the member nations.

1-17. The wartime military mission is to defend any of the members from hostile aggression.

1-18. The U.S. commitment to NATO includes U.S. Forces stationed in Europe as well as forces based in the U.S. During NATO exercises, personnel and materiel are deployed across the Atlantic Ocean, support aircraft are deployed to European bases, and ships are exercised with other navies.

1-19. You, as a member of the U.S. Forces, are a member of NATO and may participate in NATO Exercises. These exercises are conducted periodically to increase the effectiveness and combat capability of your organization which would be assigned to one of the NATO Commands during wartime. For the NATO distribution of land forces in the Federal Republic of Germany see figure 1-1.

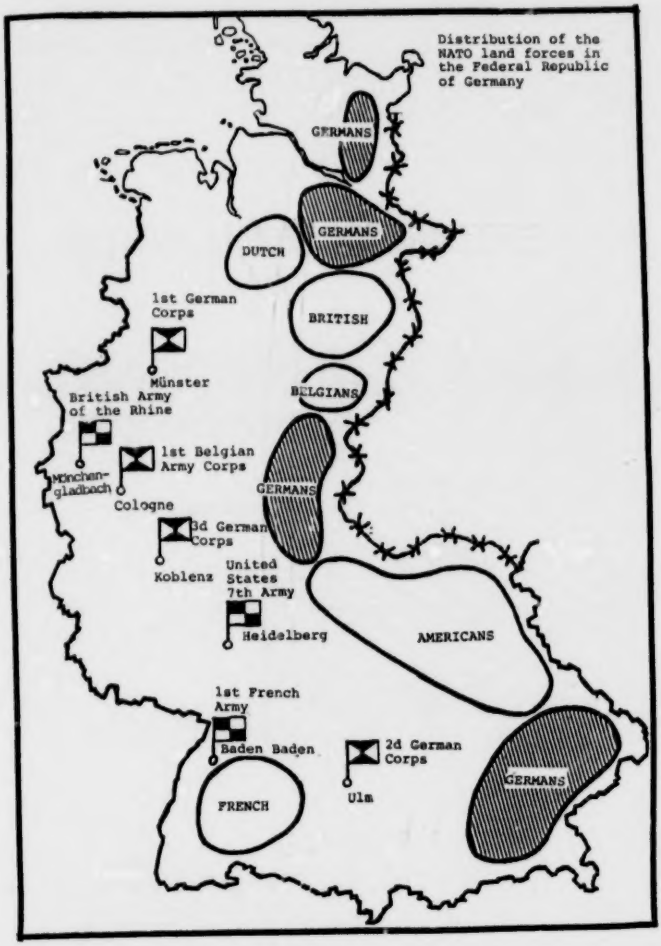


Figure 1. Distribution of NATO land forces.

WHAT AN AMERICAN SOLDIER NEEDS TO KNOW

SECTION I. SOVIET MILITARY LIAISON MISSION (SMLM)

2-1. As a result of post World War II agreements, military liaison missions were exchanged by the four World War II Allies (United States, Great Britain, France, and the USSR). There are three SMLMs in the Federal Republic of Germany (see map). Depending on specific REFORGER activities and travels, it is possible that a REFORGER soldier could encounter a SMLM vehicle in the former French and United States or British zones. The SMLM vehicles will be identified by a similar red and yellow license plate as shown on page 2-2. Additionally, all three missions have the same restrictions placed on them and the rules for detention and reporting are the same.

Figure 2-1. Military Liaison Mission Zone

SECTION II. SMLM SIGHTING REPORT.

2-2. The Sighting reports should contain the following information:

a. LICENSE NUMBER of Soviet Mission vehicle.

b. COLOR and MAKE of Soviet Mission vehicle.

c. TIME and DATE of sighting.

d. LOCATION where Soviet Mission vehicle was seen (give details like name of town, number of highway or Autobahn, kilometer-stone marker, or coordinates, if possible, between which towns, Autobahn between which exits, etc.).

e. DIRECTION of TRAVEL of Soviet Mission vehicle and if it was parked or moving.

f. OCCUPANTS: Number, sex, type of clothing worn.

g. SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS: Were occupants out of vehicle, using cameras, binoculars, maps, notebooks, etc.? Was vehicle involved in running convoys, near military units or installations, near maneuver areas, etc.?

h. In case of SMLM sightings, notify your unit counterintelligence/G2/S2 representative.

IMMEDIATELY REPORT SIGHTING OF ANY SOVIET LIAISON VEHICLE TO THE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE (CI) OPERATIONS SECTION OF YOUR NEXT HIGHER HEADQUARTERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS IN PARAGRAPH 2-25, THIS PAMPHLET.

SECTION III. DETENTION OF SOVIET LIAISON MISSION VEHICLES OR PERSONNEL

2-3. SOVIET MILITARY LIAISON MISSION VEHICLES OR PERSONNEL SHOULD BE DETAINED IN THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES:

a. If in a permanent restricted area (PRA) or temporary restricted area (TRA) (NOTE: ALL REFORGER AREAS WILL EITHER BE IN A PRA OR TRA), but not on the Autobahns (highways) in such areas.

b. If SMLM personnel are observed photographing, sketching or observing REFORGER units or activities in nonrestricted areas, Soviet personnel should be detained, provided the detention can be made within the immediate vicinity of the unit or activity. Once a SMLM vehicle departs the immediate vicinity of an area of troop dispositions, detention is NO LONGER AUTHORIZED.

2-4. A DETENTION MAY BE EFFECTED BY ANY MEMBER OF THE U.S. FORCES. When making a detention, no force should be used or lives endangered. If possible, the Soviet Mission vehicle should be boxed in by U.S. vehicles to prevent it from leaving the scene.

2-5. ONCE DETENTION IS EFFECTED, DO:

a. Show military courtesy and ask the occupants for identification.

b. Ensure the Soviet vehicle has no way to escape by suddenly driving through a ditch or similar action.

c. Secure the scene and direct traffic on highway to keep obstruction to a minimum. Ensure that the military police (MP) are coming to assume responsibility.

2-6. ONCE DETENTION IS EFFECTED, DO NOT:

a. Interrogate or question Soviet personnel.

b. Open doors, or search the Soviet vehicle.

c. Tell the Soviets why they are detained.

d. Enter into arguments or allow the Soviet personnel to intimidate with threats.

e. Release the Soviet vehicle unless instructed by competent authority.

2-7. REPORT THE DETENTION IMMEDIATELY TO THE MILITARY POLICE. The report of detention can be made telephonically to the Unit CI Operations Section (see para 2-25). The CI Operations Section will immediately pass the detention report to the appropriate authority.

SECTION IV. CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE (CDE)

2-8. The document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM) and Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE), signed by the United States, Canada and 33 European states on 19 Sep 86, effective 1 Jan 87 provides for prior notification of military events. It requires signatory states to invite observers to major military activities and permits inspections by signatory states. Observations are permitted for military activities meeting specific size thresholds.

2-9. As a result of the CDE, REFORGER units will be exposed to observation during the FTX Certain Challenge by members of the Warsaw Pact, NATO, neutral and non-aligned nations. CINCUSAREUR will designate escort teams for observation teams. Units will receive advance warning of observations. The observation teams will be large groups, with US and German military escorts. The observation team members will be in appropriate military uniform.

2-10. The following guidelines apply to observers:

a. Observers may talk freely with commanders and soldiers and receive assistance in arranging to make statements or conduct interviews with the media.

b. Observers may view all unclassified aspects of activities that meet the specific size thresholds.

c. Observers may not leave the observer group and view activities separately. If an observer fails to participate in the observation agenda outlined each day, his or her country will be notified and the observer will not be allowed to return to the group.

d. Observers may bring their own binoculars, recording devices, cameras and other such equipment, subject to inspection by the host state. In US exercises, this equipment may be used at any time, except in restricted areas (for example, communication and unit operations centers).

2-11. The following is an extract of the public affairs guidance for commanders and soldiers contained in USAREUR Reg 525-50: Feel free to discuss your job within the scope of your expertise. Emphasize that your unit is well trained, disciplined, and ready to accomplish its mission to deter any possible aggression. You may answer any questions addressed to you by CDE observers or news media representatives (NMR), keeping the following considerations in mind:

a. All information provided must be unclassified. Neither observers nor NMR may have access to classified information or areas. Areas that normally are off limits to foreign nationals or designated as security exclusion areas will remain so for observers. Permanent and temporary restricted areas for Soviet Military Liaison Mission (SMLM) personnel do not apply to CDE observers. If you are asked for classified information or access to a secure area, simply reply: "I cannot discuss that subject," or "I cannot allow you to enter this area."

b. You may answer personal questions to the extent you feel comfortable.

c. Do not give threat briefings.

d. Do not discuss electronic warfare except to the extent it has been integrated into the exercise.

e. The fact that a unit or weapon has nuclear capability is unclassified. The actual presence of nuclear weapons is classified and will not be discussed.

f. You may acknowledge defensive chemical and nuclear play if questioned. Chemical play will be discussed only to state it is included to train units in defensive measures.

g. You may discuss tactical play of an exercise. Damages inflicted by exercise play and the assumed reduced capabilities of the unit may be discussed. The actual readiness status, however, may not be given. Specific identification of non-NATO forces by country or unit will not be shown or conveyed to observers.

h. You may discuss deployment of new weapons systems, but do not discuss the date and basis of issue.

i. Classified discussions with representatives of NATO or other allied states are permitted if clearance has been received from the senior United States escort.

j. Essential elements of friendly information should be protected.

k. You may freely discuss the Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES), including the following information: "If a laser beam hits a detector, a "kill" or "near-miss" is indicated by an alarm. Soldiers wear the detectors on harnesses, which resemble the standard issue, load-bearing equipment harnesses worn by ground troops. Vehicles can be equipped with MILES detectors. If a vehicle is "killed," "hit," or "near-missed," an alarm sounds and a strobe light flashes. At the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California, all weapons are fitted with MILES to make battlefield training seem real. At the operations center, crews make video recordings of laser action taking place during the battle."

l. If questioned about the nature of the opposing forces at the National Training Center, you may give the following response: "Units training at the National Training Center face a brigade-sized force that is permanently stationed at Fort Irwin, California. Known as the opposing forces or OPFOR, this unit uses tactics and equipment to simulate those of aggressors US Army units might face in different global contingencies." If pressed about the similarity of tactics and equipment to those of the Soviet Union, you may acknowledge that they are modeled on a Soviet motorized rifle regiment. Do not elaborate further.

m. Regarding unit doctrine, tactics, employment, responsibilities, and strength, you may provide any unclassified information, including material published in field manuals, technical bulletins, and regulations.

n. You may discuss the frequency, procedures, and types of unit evaluations. You may not discuss, however, the specific findings and ratings of an individual unit.

2-12. Observers will be allowed free use of cameras and sound recording devices. This free use does not apply to specified restricted areas. The senior United States military escort will adjudicate any challenges.

2-13. In addition to observations, there is the possibility that Warsaw Pact nations may request a challenge inspection. A challenge inspection may be requested when compliance with CSBM is in doubt (for example, one state feels the activity of another state meets numerical and structural thresholds and the first state was not notified).

a. The inspection teams travel in small groups of two or four members. They will always be escorted by US and German military personnel.

b. The inspection teams are aggressive information gatherers and will take many photographs. Appropriate security measures should be in force.

c. The inspection teams are entitled to the same courtesy and information as that provided to observers.

d. When in doubt as to whether to answer a question, the senior United States military escort will advise.

e. Inspections may occur during any phase of REFORGER.

f. Any contact with an inspection team should be reported through the chain-of-command to USAREUR immediately. Report should include location, time and general summary of contact.

SECTION V. OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC).

2-14. OPSEC is everyone's business. Here are some of the things it entails:

- Safeguarding all military information, classified and unclassified.

- Avoiding unnecessary discussion of classified material.

- Discussing information only with authorized persons.

- Report a suspected approach by a foreign agent.

- Looking for and reporting sightings of SMLM vehicles according to your supervisor's guidance. If a SMLM vehicle is sighted, record the place, time, type of activities the vehicle occupants are doing (using a camera, looking through binoculars, etc.), and the vehicle license number; then report this information to your supervisor at once.

- Reporting any suspicious wiring or installed devices in your work area.

- Verifying the identity of unescorted visitors in your work area.

- Choosing your friends carefully.

Remember, every soldier in Germany is a potential target for espionage. Be an elusive target: STAY ON YOUR GUARD!

SECTION VI. SUBVERSION, ESPIONAGE, AND TERRORISM.

2-15. SUBVERSION

a. While the chances of direct attempts to subvert U.S. military personnel are remote,, it is not unlikely that REFORGER soldiers will be exposed to various political activities expressing anti-U.S., anti-NATO, or nuclear free Europe themes. These political activities have been manifested in the form of slogan paintings, leaflet distribution, peace camps, and demonstrations. Freedom of political expressions in the Federal Republic of Germany and Benelux Countries is guaranteed as in the U.S. Demonstrations and marches are legal, when approved by the appropriate government authorities. If demonstrations are illegal or their presence or action disrupt unit movements or activities, civilian authorities will have the primary responsibility in dealing with these situations. As members of the U.S. military, REFORGER soldiers will:

(1). Avoid involvement in any political activity or any demonstration of any theme.

(2). Report all political activity that threatens the security of or disrupts REFORGER units to their MP or CI Operations Section.

b. Actual attempts to subvert REFORGER soldiers or to gain REFORGER soldiers involvement in political activities of any type will be reported as a Subversion and Espionage Directed Against U.S. Army and Deliberate Security Violations (SAEDA) Incident.

2-16. ESPIONAGE

a. REFORGER is a prime target for Warsaw Pact and other hostile intelligence activities directed at collecting information concerning the U.S. Army in Europe and NATO. The targeted information need not be classified or even appear to be sensitive. The hostile intelligence services use several means to collect information on the NATO forces. These range from sophisticated electronic intercept and photographic systems to numerous on the ground sources such as agents, East Bloc commercial trucks and barges, and low-level spotters.

b. The individual soldier is the key link in denying our potential enemies information about his unit and our NATO allies. First and foremost, the soldier must follow all aspects of the unit's OPSEC program including, but not limited to:

(1) Adhering to the unit's information, communications, and physical security SOPs.

(2) Knowing the unit's essential elements of friendly information (EEFI).

(3) Following the unit's directed OPSEC measures.

(4) Soldiers must also report the following type incident in accordance with the instructions in paragraph 2-25:

(a) All suspicious activities, contacts, conversations, and questions that indicate a possible SAEDA incident (ref AR 381-12).

(b) All Warsaw Pact commercial trucking Transportation International Routier (TIR), Warsaw Pact barges, and suspicious civilian vehicles.

(c) All sightings and activities of SMLM vehicles.

2-17. TERRORISM

a. U.S. and NATO installations, personnel, and equipment have been targets of terrorism in the Federal Republic of Germany and Benelux countries. REFORGER personnel are potential victims of a terrorist act, either directly or indirectly (innocent bystander). Note, however, that while REFORGER elements have not traditionally been the target of terrorist acts, other NATO allies conducting large scale exercises in Germany have been the target of terrorism. It is doubtful that maneuver elements will be targeted by terrorists due to unit mobility. However, fixed or long term activities, where pre-operational surveillance can be made, are possible terrorist targets.

b. U.S. soldiers must strictly adhere to the published terrorism counteraction measures. Soldiers must be vigilant and record any suspicious individuals, vehicles, or objects in proximity to their units, activities, or personnel to the MP and CI Operations Section of their next higher headquarters.

SECTION VII. COMMUNICATION SECURITY (COMSEC).

2-18. REFORGER exercises are traditionally of great interest to the intelligence services of the Warsaw Pact. This interest, coupled with the close proximity of most REFORGER exercises to the East German and Czech boarders, makes your use of an ordinary telephone in garrison, as well of the use of radios in the field, extremely vulnerable to hostile targeting. Keep these few thoughts in mind while communicating during REFORGER:

--Do not discuss any classified information on the telephone. Telephone lines are not secure.

--Do not try to "talk around" classified subjects.

--Use radio communications only when necessary and keep such transmissions short and concise.

--Use only approved operations codes obtained from your communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOI).

--Do not transmit classified or operational information "in the clear."

--Make sure you know when and how to authenticate.

--See your unit security (S2) or communications-electronics (CE) officer for more information.

2-19. For the purpose of OPSEC evaluations, COMSEC monitoring is conducted to determine the security afforded transmitted information. All communication users should know that they are subject to COMSEC monitoring at all times and the use of U.S. communication systems constitutes consent to this monitoring.

SECTION VIII. DEMONSTRATIONS IN GERMANY.

2-20. During your stay in Europe, you may encounter demonstrations displaying anti-U.S. sentiment. These demonstrations should be seen in perspective. A great majority of Germans are pro-U.S.; only a small minority are anti-U.S.

2-21. Organized demonstrations and marches are legal when approved by German authorities. All free people may demonstrate peacefully and voice their opinions.

2-22. The German government has the primary responsibility for controlling demonstrations and protecting all people, both demonstrators and bystanders, and all property. The U.S. respects the German government's responsibility in these matters. We work closely with German authorities to provide protection for all U.S. personnel and property.

2-23. In Germany, as in any democratic nation, demonstrations may lead to violence. You must not become involved with demonstrations. Your conduct will be strictly guided by the following instructions:

- Avoid all demonstrations or other civil disturbances.

- Do not take pictures or make video recordings of demonstrations.

- Report any contact with a demonstration or demonstrators to your commander or the nearest MPs.

SECTION IX. EAST BLOCK VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION.

2-24. EAST BLOC/WARSAW PACT COMMERCIAL TRUCKS, BARGES, AND SUSPICIOUS VEHICLES

a. Due to the extensive trade between the East and West, East Bloc commercial trucks and barges use the highways and waterways of the Federal Republic of Germany and Benelux countries extensively. East Bloc trucks employed in European international transportation are designed by a blue TIR sign and a country decal (see following chart). These truck drivers and barge operators are not subject to the same type travel restrictions while transiting restricted areas as the SMLM. Therefore, these drivers and operators are in a position to observe REFORGER activities not afforded the SMLM.

b. Another potential espionage threat is posed by occupants of civilian vehicles who show undue interest in REFORGER activities, but whose identities and intentions are difficult to determine. Additionally, the Warsaw Pack Military Attaches assigned to Warsaw Pact Embassies in the Benelux may use civilian plated vehicles to observe REFORGER activities.

2-25 EAST BLOC TIR TRUCKS, BARGE, AND SUSPICIOUS CIVILIAN VEHICLE REPORTING GUIDELINES:

a. Vehicle license number, color, shape, and location.

b. Barge (description, country of registration, and associated numbers, etc.).

c. Vehicle description (make, year, color, model, sticker, dents, etc.).

d. Occupants (number and description).

e. Activity of Occupants (photographing, note taking, using binoculars, asking questions).

f. Date/Time of Incident.

g. Location of Incident.

h. Military Unit/Installation/Activity in area of incident.

i. Reporter (name, rank, unit, telephone).

j. REPORT TO THE YOUR S2 ACCORDING TO THE REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS AT END OF THIS SECTION.

HOW TO IDENTIFY EAST BLOC TIR TRUCKS:

(TIR)

HOW TO IDENTIFY EAST BLOC BARGES
(National Colors)
WARSAW PACT AND OTHER EAST BLOC FLAGS

Warsaw Pact Countries*

(SU) Soviet Union

(CS) Czechoslovakia

WARSAW Pact Countries* (continued)

(PL) Poland

(DDR) German Democratic Republic

(H) Hungary

(BG) Bulgaria

(R) Romania

Other East Bloc Countries

(YU) Yugoslavia

(AL) Albania

* TIR vehicles may also be non-Warsaw Pact, therefore it is important to note the oval country identification sticker as well as the blue TIR sign.

2-26. REPORTING PROCEDURES

a. The following procedures apply for the reporting of:

(1) All suspected SAEDA incidents.

(2) All suspicious East Bloc TIR and Barge activity.

(3) All incidents of undue interest in U.S. personnel, equipment, or activity.

(4) All sightings of SMLM vehicles and activities.

b. Report all the above type incidents IMMEDIATELY to the nearest CI Operations Section or your unit S2.

c. Unit S2's will report by fastest means to the next CI Operations Section.

d. Report using the following format:

(1) FROM (name, position, unit):

(2) SUBJECT (type of incident, e.g. TIR or SAEDA report):

e. Follow the reporting guidelines listed under each category, SALUTE, or answer the following questions:

(1) WHO

(2) WHAT

(3) WHEN

(4) WHERE

(5) HOW

SECTION X. YOUR LEGAL STATUS

2-27. The legal status of U.S. personnel training in Germany is governed by special international agreements (including the NATO Status of Forces Agreement). Here are some of the important provisions regarding your legal status:

--German authorities have the primary right to exercise jurisdiction over offenses committed by U.S. military personnel who violate both German and U.S. criminal law, unless the victim was the U.S. Government or its military or civilian personnel or unless the offense was committed in the performance of official duty. Whether or not the German authorities exercise their right of jurisdiction depends on the circumstances of the case.

--In civil actions, German courts have jurisdiction over all parties, regardless of nationality or status (i.e., military and civilian). You may sue and be sued in German courts in such matters as car accidents and trespassing. The legal assistance officer at your unit offers legal advice in all such transactions.

--German police and customs authorities exercise authority over U.S. military personnel; your situation in Germany with respect to the German police is practically the same as it would be in the U.S. with respect to the police there. German police have authority to require you to show them your identification (ID) card and to arrest you if you are involved in an incident. You must carry your ID card with you at all times.

LEGAL STATUS OF U.S. FORCES PERSONNEL
IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
(USAREUR Reg 550-55)

1. As a member of the U.S. forces or civil service in the Federal Republic of Germany, this regulation reminds you of your legal obligations and will assist you if you get involved in difficulties with the German police authorities.

2. While training in Germany, you are subject to, and must respect and obey, the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the laws of the U.S..

3. In addition to your being subject to the jurisdiction of U.S. military authorities, you may be arrested by the German police authorities and may be tried by the criminal courts of Germany for violation of German laws.

4. Here are some DOs and DON'Ts if you are arrested by German Police.

a. DON'T resist arrest or refuse to obey instructions.

b. DO furnish German police immediately with your name, rank, and organization, and show them your military ID or passport.

c. DO request that your commanding officer and the nearest U.S. military police authority (MP. AP. or SP) be immediately notified of your apprehension.

d. DO request the assistance of a qualified interpreter. Remember that any statement you make may be used against you.

e. DON"T leave the scene of an accident in which you become involved until authorized by the police.

f. DO request to be taken to a U.S. medical facility if German authorities demand that you submit to a blood alcohol test.

Show the following passage to the German authorities if arrested.

IM FALLE EINER FESTNAHME DER O.A. PERSON WIRD GEBETTEN SOFORT DIE NACHSTE US-MILITARPOLIZEIDIENSTSTELLE (MP, AP, ODER SP) UND WENN MOGLICH DEN FUR DIE FESTGENOMMENE PERSON ZUSTANDIGEN KOMMANDIERENDEN OFFIIER ZU BENACHRICHTIGEN.	In the event that the above named person is taken into custody, it is requested that the nearest U.S. military police station (MP, AP, or SP) and the person in custody's commanding officer be informed.
ES WIRD AUF DIE BESTIMMUNG DES ABSATZES 2(A), ARTIKEL 22 DES ZUSATZABKOMMENS ZU DEM ABKOMMEN ZWISCHEN DEN PARTEIEN DES NORDATLANTIKVERTRAGES UBER DIS RECHTSSTELLUNG IHRER TRUPPEN HINSICHTLICH DER IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND STATIONIERTEN AUSLANDISCHEN TRUPPEN HINGEWIESEN, SELCHE VORSCHREIBT:	This refers to paragraph 2a, Article 22 of the supplementary Agreement of the Parties to the North Atlantic Pact concerning the legal status of their troops when these foreign troops are stationed on the Federal Republic of Germany, to wit:

"HABEN DIE DEUTSCHEN BEHORDEB DIE FESTNAHME VORGENOMMEN, SO WIRD DER FESTGENOMMENE AUF ANTRAG DEN BEHORDEN DES BETREFFENDEN ENTSENDESTAATES UBERGEBEN."	"If the German authorities have apprehended a person, this person will be turned over to the authorities of the country concerned at at their request."
FALLS EINE BLUTPROBE AUF ALKOHOL ERFORDERLICH IST, SOLL DER BESITZER DIESER KARTE DER US-MILITARPOLIZEI UBERGEBEN WERDEN, DIE IHM ZUR NACHSTEN US-SANITATSSTATION BRINGEN SOLL.	If a blood test for alcohol is required, the soldier should be turned over to the U.S. military police, who will bring him to the nearest U.S. medical aid station.

SECTION XI. SAFETY.

2-28. Past REFORGER participants have been killed or injured because they failed to observe safety precautions. Don't become a statistic--read and heed the following advice:

NOTE: These are only some of the precautions you should take. Follow all directives from your supervisors. All safety rules of each participating force remain unchanged.

--Don't pitch tents or sleep in the open near roads, trails, or other areas where vehicles might travel. Chose a sleeping spot near a tree or heavy bush, if possible.

--Don't sleep or nap in, under, on, or near vehicles with engines running, and don't sleep on hulls or turrets of tracked vehicles; guns or turret movement could cause injury.

--Don't jump off moving vehicles.

--Be alert to pedestrian hazards on highways. Dismount vehicles from the right and don't loiter on or run across roadways.

--Don't smoke within 50 feet of storage areas, ammunition, or gasoline.

--While in convoy, maintain the proper distance between vehicles. Before vehicle dispatch, check tires, lights, turn signals, brakes, mirrors, and exhaust systems.

--Don't throw firecrackers, grenade simulators, or other explosive training items directly at or onto tracked or wheeled vehicles.

--Don't place Coleman lanterns near space heaters or handle lanterns near stovepipes or space heaters. Don't refuel in tents or near space heaters.

EXPOSURE INJURIES

Use the buddy system to watch for the first sign of cold-weather injuries. Use first aid procedures; then immediately seek qualified assistance. Think C-O-L-D:

*Keep **C**lean
*Avoid **O**verheating
*Wear **L**oose Layers
*Keep **D**ry

--Keep fuel for tent space heaters outside in a clear area. Clear dried leaves and grass from storage points.

--Don't burn gasoline in tent space heaters; and don't burn charcoal in enclosed areas (e.g.. truck cabs, unventilated tents, armored personnel carriers). Burning charcoal gives off carbon monoxide, which is deadly.

--Don't place water cans with lids tightly closed on tent spaces heaters. Open lids before heating.

--Watch out for nails in boards and boxes. Police cans and other debris to prevent cuts or other injuries.

--Handle every weapon as if it was loaded with live ammunition. Horseplay with any weapon can result in injury or death.

--Use designed equipment rather than makeshift apparatus for all operations.

BE BRIGHT

Make sure your vehicle is properly lit--back and front--so it can be seen clearly by other drivers and pedestrians from dusk to dawn and during bad weather. Always use vehicle lights while moving, both on and off the road if the tactical situation permits. Remember to use vehicles turn signals well before turning.

--Remember to clear to the rear before making a left turn. There could be a vehicle passing of the left.

--Don't pass on the right.

--The emergency telephone system located along the Autobahn should be used to request police or first aid assistance in case of an accident or mechanical breakdown. To use the emergency telephone, lift up the handle, wait for the operator, and tell the operator the number of the emergency telephone. Help will be dispatched.

--Use ground guides while moving vehicles in congested areas, especially when in reverse.

--In case of breakdown, use the warning triangle.

--Observe all traffic laws. Post a traffic guard, if needed, to regulate traffic.

--Drive defensively.

WALKING:

--Walk on the left hand side of the road when not in formation.

--Never smoke in forests (prohibited by German law).

--Never hunt game. Approach animals with care. Rabid animals are prevalent. Look for signs that read "TOLLWUTGEFAHR-RABIES."

SHOOTING:

--Obey distance rules for safely using blank ammunition.

--Do not fire flares at people, airports, on villages, or towards barns, or haystacks.

--Do not use ammunition simulators near civilians, cattle, or buildings.

--Never throw grenade simulators towards vehicles or buildings.

--Don't place rocks, twigs, empty or loaded ammunition in muzzle of any weapon firing blank ammunition. Handle every weapon as if it were loaded with live ammunition.

LOADING OPERATIONS:

--Take extreme care during rail loading and unloading. All personnel must be clear of rail cars before any train movement. Always be alert for dangerous conditions during loading and unloading operations to detect defective equipment and suspicious or unusual conditions that may be dangerous. Report any such conditions to the officer or noncommissioned officer (NCO) in charge.

--Maintain clearance of 2 meters between overhead electric lines and a person's head or extended arms. Soldiers have been electrocuted when standing on tanks or trucks mounted on railways flatcars because the overhead high-voltage current arced between their bodies and the line. Never climb or stand on top of a rail-loaded vehicle. Remove vehicle antennas before rail loading and tie down antennas to a height of 13 feet or less for road movement.

SECTION XII. EUROPEAN DRIVING/TRAFFIC SAFETY:

2-29. General: West Germany has about twice the U.S. fatality rate on its highways. Accidents involving multivehicle pile-ups with scores of injuries and fatalities are not uncommon on Autobahns during periods of limited visibility or other adverse road/weather conditions.

2-30. Traffic Signs and Laws:

a. Drivers must recognize and obey over 100 signs.

b. Drivers approaching from the right have the right-of-way unless otherwise directed by a traffic control sign. Failure to yield right-of-way continues to be a common accident cause factor. Extreme caution is necessary to prevent tragedies. European cars are no match for most military vehicles.

c. A peculiarity - sharing the road: Oncoming European drivers may put on their turn signal and take part of your traffic lane to pass another vehicle. You are expected to move to the right and share your lane. This happens frequently when European drivers want to pass cyclists, parked cars, or slow moving vehicles.

d. A peculiarity - flashing yellow traffic light: In the USA, approaching a flashing yellow light at any intersection indicates you have the right-of-way; other traffic approaching from the other direction would have a flashing red light requiring them to stop. In Europe, the flashing yellow light calls your attention to whatever road sign exists at the intersection - usually a stop or yield sign. Traffic coming from the other direction has right-of-way and will not even slow down at the intersection.

e. West Germany has one of the heaviest road vehicle traffic densities in the world. A mixture of fast and slow moving traffic involving large trucks, small cars, bicycles, hand carts, and pedestrians are ever present accidental potentials to you. For this reason, excessive speed for conditions continues to be the single largest cause of traffic accidents involving military personnel. The high speed limits on highways often tempt drivers to go too fast overlooking conditions such as bad weather, fog, snow, ice, heavy rain, heavy traffic, and poor visibility.

f. Maximum speed for military vehicles is 55 MPH or less depending on type of vehicle. Maintain authorized speed and always adjust speed commensurate with conditions. THERE IS NO SPEED LIMIT ON THE AUTOBAHNS FOR GERMAN DRIVERS.

g. Another danger - Many European streets are quite narrow and are not built to handle heavy military vehicles. Many of the smaller roads are also winding, particularly in small country towns where some streets are cobble-stone and, when wet, are like driving on ice.

h. Most accidents involving military personnel occur on secondary roads; main cause is misjudging clearance. The driver traveling on these narrow and sharply-curved roads must judge clearance many times per hour. You face four major hazards:

- Centrifugal force tends to keep vehicle straight, when you want to turn.

- Oncoming vehicles may be riding left of center on road.

- Road surface covered with mud, snow, ice may cause army motor vehicle (AMV) to skid and driver loses control.

- Unexpected encounters with farm vehicles, cyclists, hand carts, animal herds - all slow moving or stopped - around a curve, over a quick rise, or on a dark stretch of road. Be a defensive driver. Don't wait until the point of "no choice" - adjust speed to conditions - have your military vehicle under constant control, and be ready for emergency stops or other evasive actions at any time. NOTE. During REFORGER, harvesting will be underway. Be on the lookout for tractors hauling the harvest at slow speeds.

i. Another major accident cause factor - following too closely - tailgating. Prevent rear end collisions by simply maintaining a sufficient space between your military vehicle and the vehicle you are following. Stopping distance increases with speed. REMEMBER: During convoy operations, drivers must normally maintain a 4-second interval between vehicles while on secondary roads and a 6-second interval while on Autobahns. Speed and interval distance must always be commensurate with the prevailing road/weather conditions.

j. Turns:

- Under German traffic code, you must yield not only to oncoming vehicles, but also to those coming from behind your vehicle. This is known as "clear to the rear." Failure to observe this rule has resulted in countless accidents. THIS IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT WHEN MAKING LEFT HAND TURNS!

- When turning, you must clearly indicate your intention by using your directional indicator well ahead of time; don't use U.S. hand signals.

k. Another danger you face - Bicyclists demand your constant alertness.

- One meter clearance required when passing cyclist.

- Under German Law, cyclists have equal rights and obligations with all other vehicles, to include cars and trucks.

- Large numbers of cyclists are children and older people unfamiliar with traffic rules or inattentive.

- During hours of darkness or adverse weather, you may find cyclist pedaling without lights,

l. Exercise caution at the following danger points.

- Intersection where bicycle paths merge or cross the road.

- Pedestrian cross-walks where cyclist may attempt to cross the road.

- Two or more cyclists traveling abreast.

m. German laws are strict - The following violations are considered serious offenses and carry heavy penalties.

- DWI - legally drunk with BA of 0.8 mg/ml (2 or 3 drinks); no drinking is allowed during REFORGER operations.

- Failure to yield right-of-way to pedestrians at crosswalks (i.e., Zebra-stripes)(law reads: any pedestrian showing an obvious intent to cross has right-of-way).

- Making U-turns on the Autobahns. (Never do it! If you miss your exit, get off at next exit and come back).

- Traveling with only parking lights at night or during poor visibility (you must turn on low beams; anything else is against the law).

n. You should drive defensively at all times. Expect European drivers to take right-of-way if it is in their favor. There are few "defensive" drivers in Europe; most Europeans are aggressive drivers. Adjust to their environment; adjust your own driving to allow for the other driver's mistake.

SECTION XIII. ACCIDENT REPORTING.

2-31. Prompt accident reporting is important. Report all accidents (injuries and vehicle mishaps), regardless of severity or amounts of damage (cost) to all vehicles involved, occurring in connection with REFORGER-related activities through command channels. Unit commanders/safety officers/NCOs or their representatives will report all accidents by the most expeditious means to their respective division or CMOC.

2-32. The Telephone Format Accident/Reporting on the back cover should be used as a guide.

SECTION XIV. MANEUVER DAMAGE.

2-33. When a field training exercise the size of REFORGER is conducted in a highly cultivated and heavily populated area outside regularly established training areas, maneuver damage to a certain extent is unavoidable. This is generally understood by the civilians in the exercise area. When maneuver damage is caused by carelessness, the existing good relationship between the exercising military units and the local population will suffer. For this reason, everyone involved in the training, right down to YOU - the individual soldier - must make effort and take all steps possible to limit all avoidable damage.

2-34. Here are some important rules to follow during maneuvers:

--Don't enter tree nurseries and seedling areas. Don't damage, cut, or knock over trees. Don't nail signs to trees, use climbers, or otherwise skin bark from trees. Don't start open fires in wooded areas. Coordinate the use of forest areas with responsible forestry officials to ensure maximum damage prevention.

--Don't drive over cultivated fields. Don't enter pasture land unless the soil is dry and will support your vehicles and equipment. Use a ground guide to reconnoiter doubtful terrain.

--Don't travel over agricultural roads (built for a maximum load of 6 tons) with heavy and tracked vehicles if you can avoid it. Provided the ground is dry, it may be less costly to drive next to such roads on the adjacent fields.

--Don't contaminate the soil with petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) products. Don't establish field latrines in or near watershed areas (Wasserschutzgebiet). Don't bury garbage; take it to your home station or local trash dump. Report POL spills to the nearest maneuver damage sub-center or to your unit maneuver damage control officer.

WATER PROTECTION AREA

--Don't enter nature preserves (Landchafts-Schutzgebiet), residential property, or barns and other buildings.

--Don't use live ammunition or irritant agents (tear gas) in maneuver areas. Use of smoke, pyrotechnics, and blank ammunition must be coordinated with host nation authorities. Ensure that stray ammunition is not left in the exercise area.

NATURE PRESERVES

--Don't cause unnecessary and excessive maneuver damage; don't cause it willfully or for fun.

--Don't think that somebody else will pay for the maneuver damage you cause. You, as an American taxpayer, will definitely contribute to the payment of damage claims. So, be damage conscious when exercising on host nation land. Be a good neighbor.

--Avoid unnecessary costs by being maneuver-damage-conscious.

--Take precautions to prevent forest or brush fires.

--Report maneuver damages to your unit's maneuver damage control officer.

--Comply with posted road restrictions and bridge classifications.

--Fill and level foxholes and emplacements.

--Police your area prior to departure.

--Minimize vehicular movement in bivouac area.

--Cross railroads only at authorized crossings to avoid rail damage.

--Clear highway of excessive mud caused by vehicles entering road from field locations.

--Coordinate with German officials prior to digging holes which may damage commercial communication lines.

2-35. MANEUVER DAMAGE CODES-LIMITATIONS.

a. CONDITION 1 - Avoid "fishtailings."
- Sharp turns in low gear only.
- Move on and off roads gradually.

b. CONDITION 2 - One-way traffic on narrow roads.
- Breakdowns on One-way roads towed to turn-offs.
- Remove mud accumulated on roads.

c. CONDITION 3 - All vehicles stay on roads and well-drained trails.
- Tanks and mechanized infantry remain column.
- Self-propelled artillery remain in column for dry-fire missions.

- Resupply and maintenance on hard surfaces (including refueling).
- Vehicles in a bivouac area remain on roads, in closed columns.

2-36. AVERAGE COST OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MANEUVER DAMAGE - ROADS

Type	Cost per/Kilometer
Concrete agricultural road	DM250,000
Asphalt road	DM 80,000
Gravel road	DM 25,000
Unsurfaced road	DM 15,000
Road Shoulders (asphalt)	DM 50 per/square meter
Road shoulder (gravel)	DM 15 per/square meter
Curbstone	DM 100 ea
Reflector post	DM 30 ea

2-37. AVERAGE COST OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MANEUVER DAMAGE - CROPS.

Type	Cost per/100 square meters
Grassland	DM200
Potatoes	DM100
Sugar Beets	DM130
Turnips	DM100
Corn	DM 90
Grain	DM 50

SECTION XV. U.S. CUSTOMS ON RETURNING TO THE U.S.

2-38. You may bring $400 worth of foreign merchandise as gifts or for personal use without having to pay duty, if you have been out of the country more than 48 hours and if you have not claimed a similar exception within the previous 30 days. Every member is entitled to the same exemption, regardless of age: Exemption can be pooled together.

2-39. The $400 is based on the fair retail value of the goods in the country where acquired. Included for soldiers over the age of 21 are 100 cigars (non-Cuban) and 200 cigarettes. Any amount in excess of the limits will be taxed at Customs and may also be taxed in the soldier's home state. Only one bottle of perfume trademarked in the U.S. may be brought in. You may not bring meats, fruits, plants, soil, or other agricultural items.

2-40. Gifts valued under $50 may be mailed to friends or relatives at home, but no more than one per day to any one addressee. These gifts must not include perfumes costing more than $5, tobacco or liquor.

SECTION XVI. INFORMATION ON THE 1 KILOMETER ZONE.

2-41. The 1-K Zone was established to prevent US persons from becoming involved in incidents with officials of communist controlled countries. It takes the form of a buffer, 1 kilometer wide, between West Germany and East Germany, and between West Germany and Czechoslovakia. US forces members, DOD civilian employees, and their dependents are prohibited from entering the 1-K Zone without proper authorization.

2-42. Approaching the border from the west there will be signs approximately 1 kilometer (5/8ths of a mile) from the border stating "US FORCES PERSONNEL HALT 1 Kilometer to East Germany (Czechoslovakia) DO NOT PROCEED Without Authority". These signs are only posted on major roads approaching the border. The actual border may be marked in any of the following manners:

-Warning singe stating "Heir Grenze" (Here is the border).
-Warning signs stating "Halt-Sperrgebiet" (Stop-Restricted area).
-Yellow and white posts.
-Concrete post with black, red, and yellow stripes with a metal plate stating "Deutsche Demokratische Republik"
-Concrete markers with the letter "DDR".

2-43. These border markings may be covered with snow, grown over by grass, covered by foliage or be missing entirely. If you should inadvertently encounter any of these markers you should leave the area immediately. Any physical barriers that you may encounter (i.e. fences, anti-vehicular ditches, bunkers, watch towers, etc.) are located within the borders of the communist country and DO NOT define the border. If you are close enough to touch any of these barriers you have crossed the border and are standing in either East Germany or Czechoslovakia. You should leave the area immediately.

2-44. Should you unintentionally cross the border you should attempt to avoid apprehension, but not to the point of attempting to flee from guard personnel who have ordered you to halt. They may open fire! If you should be apprehended provide only the following information:

-Name, Rank, SSAN, date of birth.
-That your entry into the area was unintentional and that you desire to be returned to US military control immediately.
-Request that a Soviet Liaison Officer escort you to the nearest checkpoint.
-DO NOT surrender your ID card or other equipment that you may have in your possession. DO NOT provide information concerning your unit (i.e. location, identity, commanders name, etc.).
-Remain calm and polite at all times.

2-45 Remember, the area within 1 kilometer of the East German and Czechoslovakian border is a restricted area to US military personnel. If you are apprehended by US military personnel who patrol the border you may be subject to punishment under the UCMJ for violation of the 1-K zone.

SECTION XVII REQUESTING ASSISTANCE (OR WHEN THE "WURST" HAPPENS).

2-46. If you are lost or need help and an English speaking person is not available, refer to the phrases below. To ask for assistance simply point to the German translation of the English phrase you want to convey (filling in the blank, as necessary) and you can expect some type of action as opposed to a lengthy German explanation. Most Germans are willing to help foreign visitors get around and even consider it an honor to do so. GOOD LUCK!

PHRASES

English	German
Will you please call a taxi for me?	Konnen Sie mir bitte eine Taxi rufen?
Please draw direction to_____. (provide paper and pencil)	Konnen Sie mir bitte auf diesen Zettel den Weg nach_____zeichnen.
Please show me the nearest telephone.	Bitte zeigen Sie mir ein Fernsprechen-aparat, der in der Nahe ist.
Please show me on this map our present location.	Bitte zeign Sie mir auf diese Landkarte genau wo wir jetzt sind.
Please help me purchase a train/ streetcar/subway ticket from the ticket machine to go to_____.	Konnen Sie mir bitte helfen, ein Zug/ Strassenbahn/U-bahn Fahrkarte von den Fahrkartenautomat nach_____. zu kaufen
Please help me locate someone who can speak English who can assist me.	Konnen Sie mir bitte helfen, jemand zu finden, der English sprechen kann, um mir zu helfen.

RECIPE FOR USING A TAXI

If you follow each step of this recipe, you will not have any problems. Ingredients: Seatbelts, money, license number, smoking, meter, tipping, and receipt.

o First ask how much it is to...	Wieviel kostet es nach...
o Check to make sure you have enough money.	
o Check to make sure the meter is on. If not ask.	Bitte Uhr einstellen.
o Fasten your seatbelt.	
o Ask if smoking is permitted.	Darf ich bitten rauchen?
o After arriving, ask for a receipt.	Bitte, eine Quittung.
o Tip 1 to 2 DM depending on the distance.	

AFN FREQUENCIES

	AM	FM		AM	FM
Ansbach	1485		Hoh	1143	
Augsburg	1485	100.4	Hohenfels	1485	
Bad Kissingn	1143		Illesheim		101
Bamberg	1143		Kaiserslautern	1107	102.2
Berchtesgaden	1485		Karlsruhe	1143	
Berlin	1107	97.85	Mannheim		101.9
Bitburg	1143		Moenchengladbach	1143	

AFN FREQUENCIES (Continued):

Bonn		101.4	Munich	1107
Bremerhaven	1143		Nuernberg	1107

Crailsheim	1485	
Frankfurt	873	98.7
Fulda	1143	
Garmisch	1485	
Giessen	1143	
Goeppingen	1143	
Grafenwoehr	1107	
Heidelberg	1143	100.4
Hersfeld	1143	

Holland

Brunssum	89.15
Camp New Amsterdam	103.3
Maastricht	93.4
Volkel Air Base	93.6

Osterholz-Scharmbeck		92.9
Pirmasens		101.75
Regensburg	1485	
Schweinfurt	1143	
Stuttgart	1143	102.4
Ulm		100.7
Wertheim	1143	
Wildflecken	1143	
Wuerzburg	1143	

Belgium

Brussels	100.8
Kleine Brogel	100.7
SHAPE	103.3
SHAPE	101.5

HOW TO READ A TRAIN SCHEDULE

2-47. The yellow departure schedule is posted in larger train stations. (Smaller train stations have simplified schedules.) All trains leaving the station are listed in chronological order. The departure time, all major stops en route, the destination, and the departure platform are shown. A sample schedule is pictured below. Your attention is drawn particularly to the symbols.

bfahrt – Departure

Zeit / Time	Zug / Train Nr.	Richtung / Destination	Gleis / Track Nr.
7.00			
X 7.09	4727		
7.25	E 3774	Kempten-Ost 7.29–Dietmannsried 7.36–Gruenenbach 7.43–Memmingen 7.53–Ulm 8.41 an Ulm Anschluß RE nach Stuttgart an 9.57–Frankfurt an 12.17 Hannover an 15.43–Hamburg-Altona an 17.24)	1
7.26	E 2419 / E 3771	Immenstadt 7.41–Sonthofen 7.58–Oberstdorf 8.26	2
8.00			
† 8.30	6782	Isny 9.39	S 1
12.00			
12.04	D 712	*Allgäu-Expreß* Memmingen 12.26–Ulm 13.05–Stuttgart 14.20–Mainz 16.53–Köln 19.12–Duesseldorf 19.49–Dortmund 20.51	4
12.26	D 269	*Bavaria* Buchloe 13.06–München 13.48	4
19.00			
19.13	D 366	Immenstadt 19.29–Oberstaufen 19.45–Rothenbach 19.58–Lindau 20.28–Bregenz 20.46–St. Margrethen 21.03–Zuerich-Flugh. 22.38–Zuerich HB 22.50	3
22.00			
22.22	E 2418	Memmingen 22.45–Ulm 23.24	4

CHAPTER 3

THE GERMAN ARMY

3-1. The German Army is made up of the Field Army and the Territorial Army. The Field Army comprises 3 corps consisting of 12 divisions--4 armored, 4 mechanized infantry, 2 light infantry, 1 mountain, and 1 airborne. These divisions are all under the NATO command, making Germany's ground contribution to NATO the largest of any member nation.

3-2. The primary mission of the Territorial Army is to maintain freedom of operations for the Field Army and other NATO forces. The Territorial Army also has logistic and support missions. Troops of the Territorial Army include home-defense groups as well as signal, engineer, and MP groups. The Territorial Army handles personnel requirements and replacements, operates base hospitals, and provides army supplies and maintenance.

3-3. The German Army has an impressive weapons arsenal. Its main battle tank, the Leopard II, is considered to be one of the most advanced tanks in the world. It has a 120-millimeter (mm) gun and two 7.62 mm machineguns and carries a crew of four.

3-4. The German mechanized infantry combat vehicle, the Marder, has a 20 mm gun and two 7.62 mm MGs. It carries 10 men (including the driver, commander, and 2 gunners), all of whom can sleep in the vehicle. The Marder can be sealed completely from the inside, and the crew can fire through four firing ports.

3-5. German antitank weapons include a tracked 90 mm tank destroyer, which is a modified U.S. 90 mm cannon with a range of 2,000 meters, and a guided missile weapons launcher that has two SS-11 antitank missiles in ready-to-fire positions.

3-6. The German Army, called <u>das Herr</u> (pronounced hair) in German, is one of three services--the others are the Navy and Air Force--making up the <u>Bundeswehr</u> (Federal Armed Forces).

3-7. U.S. soldiers in Germany frequently get together with their German counterparts, on and off duty.

CHAPTER 4

GEOGRAPHY/HISTORY

SECTION I. GEOGRAPHY

4-1. The Federal Republic of Germany--in German, the Bundesrepublik Deutschland--lies in the middle of Europe. For the purpose of this pamphlet when we refer to Germany, we mean the Federal Republic of Germany (i.e., West Germany). Apart from the sea in the north and the Alps in the south, it has no natural frontiers. It is bordered by Denmark in the north; The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and France in the west; Austria and Switzerland in the south; and the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia in the east.

4-2. Germany is a small country. It is about the size of Oregon, yet its population is 30 times greater--over 62 million.

4-3. Germany extends 900 kilometers (562 miles) from north to south and 400 kilometers (250 miles) from Belgium on the west to the Czech frontier on the east. Geographically, this area can be divided into five types of countryside: the northern plain, the central mountain range, the western and southern hill country, the southern Alpine foothills, and the Bavarian Alps.

SECTION II. HISTORY.

4-4. Throughout a long and troubled history, Germany was often the battlefield for the great conflicts that embroiled European countries over the centuries.

4-5. Germanic tribes coming from the north and northwest began entering the territory of Germany nearly 4,000 years ago. They pushed back the Celts and were strongly established by the time they encountered the Romans moving north under Augustus. They defeated Augustus in the battle of the Teutoberg Forest in A.D. 9, essentially stopping Roman expansion on the Danube-Rhine line.

4-6. The conversion to Christianity of Clovis in A.D. 496 opened the way for massive conversion of the Franks and other Germanic tribes and culminated three centuries later with the crowning of the Frank "Karl the Great" (Charlemagne) in A.D. 800 as Holy Roman Emperor.

4-7. Some Germanic emperors after Charlemagne were able to assert imperial power. But for the most part, the one thousand years between A.D. 800 and 1800 were dominated politically by decentralizing political forces.

4-8. From the 15th century on, the House of Hapsburg supplied the heirs to the throne. In the wake of the religious conflicts that raged during the Reformation (16th century) and the Thirty Years' War (1618-48) in which the followers of Martin Luther fought the forces of imperial restoration, the German population was decimated and the countryside left in an uneasy balance between Protestant and Catholic states. These religious states periodically fought against each other.

4-9. The second German Reich (Empire) was founded after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. Otto von Bismarck, the Prime Minister of Prussia, played the decisive role in creating this second Reich, which lasted until the end of World War I in 1918.

4-10. In 1919, the first German state, under a democratic parliamentary system of government, was constituted in Weimar. Burdened with grave political, constitutional, economic, and social problems, it failed to take root in the population.

4-11. In 1933, Adolf Hitler, leader of the largest party, became chancellor of the Republic. He soon undermined or abolished democratic institutions and installed a program of racism whose ultimate result during World War II was an appalling program of massive exterminations of Jews and others, carried out by the infamous Schutzstaffel (SS).

4-12. Under the conditions of the unconditional surrender of Germany on May 8, 1945, the U.S., the U.K., and the U.S.S.R. occupied the country and assumed responsibilities for its government. The three commanders in chief exercised supreme authority in their respective occupation zones and sitting as the Allied Control Council (ACC), acted jointly by unanimous decision on questions affecting Germany as a whole. Subsequently, France became an ACC member and was given a separate zone of occupation.

4-13. In 1948, the Soviets withdrew from the four power governing bodies of Germany and Berlin and instituted the Berlin blockade.

4-14. The year 1948 marked a turning point. To create the nucleus for a future Ger Government, the U.S. and the U.K. expanded the size and powers of the German Econom Council established a year earlier in their two zones.

4-15. The program provided for a constituent assembly in the West German territory, occupation statute governing relations between Allies and the German authorities, and t economic merger of the French with the British and U.S. zones.

4-16. On September 20, 1949, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany w established. On September 21, the occupation statute came into force, granting, wi certain exceptions, full powers of self-government to the new state.

4-17. The three Allies retained occupation powers in Berlin and certain responsibiliti for Germany as a whole.

4-18. The Soviets reacted the same year by founding the communist-dominated Ger Democratic Republic in their zone.

4-19. Today the Federal Republic of Germany ranks among the world's most import economic powers. The Deutsche Mark, based on an economy that operates mainly on free-market basis, remains one of the strongest currencies in the world.

4-20. The Federal Republic of Germany is one of the leading members of the European Co and Steel Community, the European Economic Community, and the European Atomic Ener Community.

4-21. The economy of the Federal Republic of Germany is interwoven very closely with t world economy. About every fourth worker is in an industry that exports the main porti of its product. These plants, reconstructed after the destruction caused by World W II,are equipped with all of the latest technological advances, and German wo productivity is among the highest in the world.

CHAPTER 5

DAILY LIVING

ECTION I. MONEY.

-1. The basic unit of currency is the Deutsche Mark (DM) which is divided into 100 fennig (Pf). Coins in use are the 1, 2, 5, 10, and 50 Pf and the 1, 2, 5 DM. Bills in irculation are 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 1000 DM. The dollar-to-DM exchange rate luctuates daily. Current exchange rates are published daily in the Stars and Stripes and re broadcast for the next day at 1400 (local) on American Forces Network (AFN) radio tations or may be obtained from any finance office or military banking facility.

-2. Dollars may be exchanged for DMs at finance offices or military banking facilities n most U.S. installations in Germany. German financial institutions will also exchange ollars, as will international currency exchanges at most major airports and railroad tations, but at a rate somewhat less than U.S. operated facilities. Do not exchange ollars for DMs with anyone on the street. You may be cheated, robbed, or arrested for llegal currency dealings.

-3. Today, the Mark is over 100 years old. Who knows of a more turbulent history? One eeds only to think of the years after World War I when a trillion Marks was hardly enough o buy a loaf of bread. Today we speak of the "hard Mark." In actual fact, the German ark is currently one of the strongest and most stable currencies in the world.

ECTION II. TELEPHONES.

-5. WHERE AND HOW YOU CAN MAKE A TELEPHONE CALL.

a. You can make a telephone call from any post office or from any of the many yellow all boxes. You can phone from your hotel too, of course; however, it is advisable to ake inquiries there beforehand about the extra charges to be paid in addition to the fficial charges.

b. You will recognize the call boxes from which you can also make calls to other countries by the green sign.

You will find one of the two kinds of pay phones depicted below:

10 -,10 | 20 1,- | 5 5,-

a.) for calls to all countries with STD (CONUS)

Line busy – wrong number?
Do not replace the receiver! Press green button and dial again.

10 -,10 | 50 -,50 | 20 1,-

b.) for subscriber-dialled calls to all European countries.

c. The telephone network is fully automated; all inland calls can be made with operator assistance.

5-6. **WHAT DOES IT COST TO MAKE A TELEPHONE CALL?** For calls from a public phone it advisable to first insert three 10 Pf coins. You may then insert coins in any order wish. Calls are charged units of DM 0.23 according to actual call duration. Coins w have not been used up may not be returned.

5-7. **AREA CODES FOR TRUNK CALLS.** A list of all the country codes for countries which c be reached by STD and the most frequently used codes for the local telephone areas are a yellow booklet called AVON, copies of which are kept at all post offices.

5-8. DIRECTORY INQUIRIES.

a. In the official telephone directories, names are arranged in alphabetical orde reference is sometimes made to the place under which the entries can be found.

b. In some of the telephone directories there is a local directory at the beginn printed in green containing references to the entries.

c. All calls can be dialed direct in the service area of the Deutsche Bundespost.

THE NUMBER FOR...	IS...
German information	1188
international information	00118
exact time	1191
telegrams sent via telephone	1131
answering service	1141
telephone repair	1171
problems with telex, teletex, and datex	1172
radio or short-wave radio reception interference	1174
police	110
fire departments	112

d. Germany is reputed to have the most expensive telephone system in the world. even have to pay for each local call from your own phone. From yellow public pay phon Fernsprecher, you can make local and long distance calls within Germany and Europe with operator assistance. The phone tells you how much money you owe by light signals. A seconds before the time is up, a light will tell you to put in additional coins if don't want to be cut off. From some pay phones, you can dial a U.S. number directly.

5-9. To place a long distance telephone call you must go to a **POSTAMT** (post office).

5-10. Since telephones will always be telephones, and operators will always be operato get used to the following phrase: Es tut mir leid, die Leitung ist besetzt. - Sorry, line is busy.

5-11. Telephone Tones. The most important tones used here are described below:

- o Dialing tone tuuu; continuous tone - proceed to dial.
- o Ringing tone tuut, tuut; the station is not busy and the call is being placed.
- o Busy tone tut, tut, tut; the station is busy.

5-12. AREA CODES

Ansbach	0981	Herford
Aschaffenburg	06021	Hameln
Augsburg	0821	Kaiserslautern

Area Codes Continued)

ad Kreuznach	0671	Karlsruhe	0721
ad Toelz	08041	Luneburg	4131
amberg	0951	Mainz	06131
arsinghausen	5105	Mannheim	0621
aumholder	06783	Minden	571
erlin	030	Munich	089
ielefeld	0521	Munster (Westfallen)	251
remerhaven	0471	Neu-Ulm	0731
elle	5141	Nieburg (Weiser)	5021
armstadt	06151	Nuernberg	0911
uesseldorf	0211	Osnabruck	5415
ernden	4231	Paderborn	5251
rankfurt	069	Pirmasens	06331
ulda	0661	Schweinfurt	09721
armisch-artenkirchen	08821	Stuttgart	0711
iessen	0641	Wiesbaden	06121
oeppingen	07161	Wildflecken	09745
uterslon	5241	Worms	06247
anau	06181	Wuerzburg	0931
eidelberg	06221	Zweibrucken	06332
eilbronn	07131	Wunsdors	5031

educed telephone rates are available:
Monday - Friday' from 6 p.m. - 8 a.m.
Saturday + Sunday and holidays; all day

emember: When you call from a hotel or a restaurant you may have to pay much more than the official rate. To avoid being overcharged ask for the surcharge (extra fee) before calling.

OTE: It is much cheaper to call from the USA than to call the U.S. from Europe.

ECTION III. SHOPPING.

-13. LOCAL SHOPPING HOURS: Shopping hours vary from state to state. During the week ost stores open at 0900 and close by 183C. On Saturday, shops close at 1400 except for he first Saturday of each month when they remain open until 1800. With the exception of ome small stores in train stations, all stores are closed on Sundays and holidays.

-14. PUBLIC RESTROOMS. There is a small charge to use some public restrooms in Germany, o be prepared with some 10 Pf coins before you use these facilities in an airport, ailroad station, or at Autobahn rest areas/gas stations. If you do not have the small hange required, there is usually an attendant in the area who can make change. Don't be urprised to find that the attendant will sometimes be of the opposite sex and may remain n the area while you are there. A small tip (50 Pf) is appreciated.

-15. LOCAL CUSTOMS. When dining in restaurants, a service charge is normally included s part of your final dining check, yet custom calls for an additional tip determined by ounding up to the next higher DM total of your check. So if your check reads 20.14 DM, ay to the waiter or waitress "21 DM," which means the tip (Trinkgeld) consists of 86 Pf. he server deducts this and returns the remainder. When invited to a German house, it is ustomary to bring a bouquet of flowers (other than roses - a sign of affection) for the ostess. When presenting them, remove the wrapping first.

ECTION IV. BE A SUCCESSFUL GUEST WITH A GERMAN FAMILY.

-16. A German family looks forward to having guests and appreciates it if they are unctual. It is acceptable if you arrive no later than 5-10 minutes after the official tart of the event. But coming later than this, that is already...Well, you should avoid his in any case. The other extreme is also frowned upon. In particular, with private nvitations, even the best preparations can be shaken by coming too early.

-17. A small token of appreciation pleases the host/hostess and shows him/her that you ere looking forward to the invitation. But, what to give? The size is not important. he little something guarantee pleasure, for example, a little present from your native and or a little gift which refers to common interests or themes discussed at earlier eetings.

-18. If you find it difficult to look for hostess presents it is advisable to bring lowers. But do not forget that flowers have a particular meaning. Carnations, for xample, pass for funeral flowers. Only bring red roses if you intend to win a person's eart. By the way, the perfect guest hands his token discreetly wrapped.

5-19. There is still a lot to tell about old-fashioned and ever-lasting traditions, b all rules are only as good as practiced. The golden rule of our era is: Courtesy is product of kindness.

SECTION V. IST DIESER PLATZ NOCH FREI?

5-20. It is common practice in a German restaurant (Gasthaus) to seat oneself. Don't w for the waiter to seat you. It may take some time; even at tables with a place fre When visiting a German Gasthaus this is a good sentence to remember. Simply ask t occupants, "Ist dieser Platz noch frei?"

5-21. Normally, lunch is served from 1200 to 1500 and dinner after 1900.

5-22. Often, the people sharing your table will wish to converse with you. Say "Gut Appetit" when their food is served. You can be sure that they appreciate that you a taking on to the German ways.

5-23. By the way, don't be shocked if you see a dog or two in the restaurant. It allowed.

5-24. If you want to get the waiters/waitress attention, call "Herr Ober/Fraulein." some Gasthauses the waiter will mark the coaster everytime he brings you a refill. Th is to keep track of the number of drinks you have had. There are two possibilities to a for your bill. Either "Bitte bezahlen" or more politely "die Rechnung bitte." The wait may ask what you have had. Tell him. But you can be sure that he knows exactly what y had. By the way, bread is not free!

SECTION VI. THE WEEKEND OF A GERMAN FA' ILY.

5-25. For a German housewife, Saturday is the busiest day of the week. The order of t day is hurry, hurry, because normally the shops are only opened in the morning, (see Loca Shopping Hours, page 5-3), therefore she has to buy all she needs through Monday morni After shopping she takes care of the house and cooks, cooks, and cooks...She prepares t Sonntagsbraten," the meat for Sunday, and also the "Sonntagskuchen," the cake for Sunda The husband works in the garden, washes the car or takes care of any repairs which must done. Saturday visitors normally arrive in the afternoon or evening.

5-26. On Sunday, the quiet day, the family goes to church after breakfast. For lunc normally between 1200 and 1300, the family enjoys their "Sonntagsbraten." This mean don't forget: Phone a German family only between 1100 and 1200. If you know them ve well, you can phone them after 1500 also. The quiet hours, when nobody wants to disturbed, are between 1300 and 1500. Very often you may not receive an answer after 15 because a typical German practice is to drive to the forest and walk or more accurate hike! Germans walk for hours and hours.

5-27. Should you be lucky with your 1500 phone call you can be sure that the housewife already preparing the "Kaffeetisch." Coffee time is at 1600. Coffee time is normal reserved for immediate members of the family and in-laws. The housewife then serves h "Sonntagskuchen" with pride. Should you be invited, consider it a vote of confidence.

5-28. Sunday evening is normally also quiet. The family goes to bed early. "Schl gut!"

CHAPTER 6

PRONUNCIATION/COMMON PHRASES/EXERCISE TERMS

TION I. GERMAN PRONUNCIATION

habet	Alphabet	Ahl-fah-beht
	(German letters are the same as those used in English, except for the ß, which is used in place of the "ss", with a "ss" sound, and the umlaut explained in paragraph 2-3, chapter 2).	Ah
		Bay
		Tsay
		Day
		Aa
		Eff
		Gay
		Hah
		Ee
		Yott
		Kah
		Ell
		Emm
		Enn
		Oh
		Pay
		Koo
		Air (rolled "r" sound)
		Ess
		Tay
		Oo
		Fow
		Vay
		Ix
		Ip-sil-lon
		Tset
(ä)		combine "a" and "e" sounds
		"i" sound
		"e" sound
		"ss"
		combination of "k" mouthing position and "sh" sound
(used at the end of a word)		"eh" sound
(ö)		"oi" sound
(ü)		combine "o" and "e" sounds
		combine "u" and "e" sounds
		"air" sound
		"f" sound

ECTION II. SPECIAL PRONUNCIATIONS.

-1. In German, an umlaut (") is used over vowels to change meanings. The pronunciation f the word and the vowel also changes. The effect of the umlaut on pronunciation is to dd a "ee" sound to the vowel. In each case, throughout this document, when a vowel has a mlaut or is followed by an "e", the pronunciations are as follows:

e or ö: combine "o" and "e" sounds

e or ü: combine "u" and "e" sounds

e or ä: combine "a" and "e" sounds

pages tightly bound

SECTION III. USEFUL PHRASES.

ENGLISH	GERMAN	PRONUNCIATION
Good morning	Guten Morgen	Goo-ten morgen
Good afternoon	Guten Tag	Goo-ten tahg
Good-bye	Auf Wiedersehen	Owf-veeder-zay-enn
Do you speak English?	Sprechen Sie English?	Shprehkhen zee English
I don't speak much German.	Ich spreche kaum Deutsch	Ikh shprehkhe kowm doits
I understand	Ich verstehe	Ikh fehrshtaye
I don't understand	Ich verstehe nicht	Ikh fehrshtaye nikht
Can you help me?	Können Sie mir helfen?	Kurnen zee meer hehlfe
What's the price?	Vieviel kostet es?	Vee-feel costet ess
Where are the toilets?	Wo ist die Toilette?	Vo ist dee toilehte
May I please have the menu?	Kann ich bitte die Speisekarte haben?	Kahn ikh bitte dee Shpizekahrte hahben
Where's the railway station?	Wo ist der Bahnhof?	Vo ist derr banhof
I'm lost, Can you show me the way to _____?	Ich habe mich verlaufen. Können Sie mir den Weg zur _____ zeigen?	Ikh habbe mikh fehrlow Kurnern zee meer dane v tsoor _____ tsigen.

SECTION IV. USEFUL TERMS (FOOD).

ENGLISH	GERMAN	PRONUNCIATION
Butcher shop	Metzgerei	Mets-gehr-i
Bakery	Bäckerei	Beck-er-i
Meat	Fleisch	Fleish
Cheese	Käse	Kai-ze
French fries	Pommes Frites	Pom frit
Milk	Milch	Milkh
Poultry	Geflügel	Geh-floo-gel
Soup	Suppe	Zoo-per
Vegetables	Gemüse	Geh-moo-ze
Ham	Schinken	Shink-en

ENGLISH	GERMAN	PRONUNCIATION
Eggs	Eier	Eye-er
Bacon	Speck	Schpek
Breaded veal cutlet	Wiener Schnitzel	Vee-ner shnit-sel
Duck	Ente	Ehn-ter
Chicken	Hähnchen	Hain-shen
Venison	Reh	Ray
Wild Boar	Wildschwein	Vilt-shvine
Potatoes	Kartoffeln	Kahr-tofferln

SECTION V. COMMON PHRASES.

6-2. In English, the article "the" is used to precede all common use nouns. This is not, however, true in German. Each noun is preceded by a number of conjugations of the German equivalent of "the", depending on the gender of the noun. This entire issue can be very complicated. For this reason, the examples shown will be the correct gender for every case. For your recognition, some of the most common conjugations of "the" are "das", "dem". Common conjugations of the German equivalent of "those/these" are "diesen" and "diesem". Unless you are seriously interested in becoming fluent in the German language, don't worry about these. If you use the wrong word, you'll get the point across, and it is highly unlikely that anyone will get offended, although they might correct you.

ENGLISH	GERMAN	PRONUNCIATION
Where is	Wo ist	Vo ist
EX: Where is the tank platoon?	Wo ist der Panzerug?	
How much	Wieviel	Vee feel
EX: How much does it cost?	Wieviel kostet es?	
How wide	Wie breit	Vee bright
EX: How wide is the river?	Wie breit ist der Fluss?	
How far (to what extent)	Wieweit	Vee vite
EX: How far to the bridge?	Wieweit zur Brücke?	
How long	Wie lang	Vee lahng
EX: How long is this street?	Wie lang ist diese Strasse?	
Why	Warum	Vah-room
EX: Why can't we cross here?	Warum können wir hier nicht uberqueren?	
I wish/I would like	Ich mochte	Ich mersh-ta
EX: I would like to buy a cola.	Ich mochte eine Kola kaufen.	

ENGLISH	GERMAN	PRONUNCIATI
Which	Welche	Vel-sha
EX: Which street goes to the train station?	Welche Strasse geht zum Bahnhof?	
What is	Was ist	Vass ist
EX: What is the telephone number?	Was ist die Telefonnummer?	
Do you know	Kennen Sie	Ken-nen zee
EX: Do you know the way to Marktbrunn?	Kennen Sie den Weg nach Marktbrunn?	
Want	Wollen	Vo-len
EX: Do you want to come?	Wollen Sie mit kommen?	
Excuse me	Entschuldigen Sie	Ent-shool-g
EX: Excuse me, please, but where is the toilet?	Entschuldigen Sie, bitte, wo ist die Toilette?	gen zee

SECTION VI. EXERCISE TERMS.

CA - Civil Affairs
CIMIC - Civil Military Cooperation
CIMOC - Civil Military Cooperation Operation Center
CMOC - Civil Military Operations Center
EXCON HQ - Exercise Control HQ
EXOPORD - Exercise Operations Order
GTAOC - German Territorial Army Operations Center
GTNC - German Territorial Northern Command
MCC - Movement Control Center
MDT - Maneuver Damage Team
MDCC - Maneuver Damage Control Center
MDCO - Maneuver Damage Control Officer
PSYOP - Psycological Operations
RAA - Redeployment Assembly Center
RAOC - Rear Area Operations Center
SA - Staging Area
SACEUR - Supreme Allied Commander Europe
SHAPE - Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
TAA - Tactical Assembly Area
TOC - Tactical Operations Center
UCC - Umpire Control Center
VBK - Verteidigungsbezirkskommando (Military Region Command)
VKK - Verteidigungskreiskommando (Military Subregion Command)
WBK - Wehrbereichskommando (Military District Command)
WHNS - Wartime Host Nation Support

CHAPTER 7

COMMON USE WORDS

ENGLISH	GERMAN	PRONUNCIATION
SECTION I.		
Colors	Farben	Fahr-benn
Red	Rot	Ro-te
Blue	Blau	Blaw
White	Weiss	Vice
Black	Schwarz	Schvartz
Yellow	Gelb	Gelb
Green	Grün	Gruen
Gold	Gold	Golt
Brown	Braun	Broun
SECTION II.		
Days	Tage	Tah-geh
Monday	Montag	Moan-tahg
Tuesday	Dienstag	Deen-stahg
Wednesday	Mittwoch	Mitt-voch
Thursday	Donnerstag	Doe-ners-tahg
Friday	Freitag	Fry-tahg
Saturday	Samstag/Sonnabend	Zahm-stahg/zon-a-bendt
Sunday	Sonntag	Zohn-tahg
Weeks	Wochen	Voch-en
SECTION III.		
Months	Monaten	Moan-ah-ten
January	Januar	Yahn-u-ahr
February	Februar	Feb-ru-ahr
March	März	Mairtz
April	April	Ah-pril
May	Mai	My
June	Juni	Yu-nee
July	Juli	Yu-lee
August	August	Ow-goost
September	September	Zep-tem-ber
October	Oktober	Oak-to-ber
November	November	No-vem-ber
December	Dezember	Day-tsem-ber
SECTION IV.		
Seasons	Jahreszeiten	Yah-res-tsi-ten
Spring	Frühling	Frue-ling
Summer	Sommer	Zom-mer
Fall	Herbst	Hairbst
Winter	Winter	Vin-ter

SECTION V.

Time	Uhrzeit	Oor-Tsite
Hour	Stunde	Stoon-de
Clock	Uhr	Oor
O'clock	Uhr	Oor
Minutes	Minuten	Min-noo-ten
Seconds	Sekunden	Seh-coon-den
Morning	Morgen	Mor-gen
Noon/Midday	Mittag	Mitt-tahg
Evening	Abend	Ah-bend
Tomorrow	Morgen	Mor-gen

SECTION VI.

Please	Bitte	Bit-te

SECTION VII.

Numbers	Zahlen	Tsah-len
One	Ein	Eyen
Two	Zwei	Tsvy
Three	Drei	Dry
Four	Vier	Feer
Five	Fünf	Feunf
Six	Sechs	Zex
Seven	Sieben	Zee-benn
Eight	Acht	Ahcht
Nine	Neun	Noin
Ten	Zehn	Tsain
Eleven	Elf	Elf
Twelve	Zwölf	Tswelf
Thirteen	Dreizehn	Dry-tsain
Fourteen	Vierzehn	Feer-tsain
Fifteen	Fünfzehn	Fuenf-tsain
Sixteen	Sechszehn	Zex-tsain
Seventeen	Siebzehn	Zeeb-tsain
Eighteen	Achtzehn	Ahcht-tsain
Nineteen	Neunzehn	Noin-tsain
Twenty	Zwanzig	Tswan-zich
Twenty-one	Einundzwanzig (Translation: one and twenty)	Ein-oond-tswan-zich
Thirty	Dreissig	Dry-zich
Forty	Vierzig	Feer-zich
Fifty	Fünfzig	Fuenf-zich
Sixty	Sechszig	Zex-zich
Seventy	Siebzig	Zeeb-zich
Eighty	Achtzig	Ahcht-zich
Ninety	Neunzig	Noin-zich
One hundred	Hundert	Hoon-dert
Two hundred	Zweihundert	Tsvy-hoon-dert
One thousand	Tausand	Tau-zend
Two thousand	Zweitausend	Tsvy-tau-zend
One thousand one hundred	Eintausendeinhundert	Ein-tau-zend-ein-hoon-

SECTION VIII.		
Shopping	Einkaufen	Eyn-cow-fenn
Hat	Hut	Hoot
Jacket	Jacke	Yah-ke
Shoes	Schuhe	Shoo-he
SECTION IX.		
Directions	Richtungen	Rich-toong-en
Straight (ahead)	Geradeaus	Grah-da-ows
Left	Links	Leenks
Right	Rechts	Reshts
Go/to go	Geht/gehen	Gayt/gay-en
come/to come	Kommt/kommen	Kompt/Kom-men
Superhighway	Autobahn	Ow-to-bahn
Street	Strasse	Strah-seh
Streetlight	Strasseampel	Strah-sen-ahm-pell
Streetcar	Strassenbahn	Strah-sen-bahn
SECTION X.		
Nations	Nationen	Nah-tsee-oh-nen
U.S.	Vereinigten Staaten	Fer-Eyen-ig-ten Shtah-ten
USA	USA	Oo-Ess-Ah
Germany	Deutschland	Doitch-lahnd
Great Britain	Gross Britanien	Grohs-bree-tahn-yen
England	England	Eng-lund
France	Frankreich	Frahnk-reish
Denmark	Dänemark	Day-neh-mahrk
Netherlands	die Niederländ̈e	Dee Nee-der-lehnd-eh
Belgium	Belgien	Bell-gee-enn
Switzerland	die Schweiz	Shvytz
Poland	Polen	Poe-len
Austria	Österreich	Oest-reish
Hungary	Ungarn	Oon-gahrn
Czechoslovakia	Tsechoslowakei	Czek-oh-slow-vah-kei
Soviet Union	Sowjetunion	Zo-yet-oohn-yen
Russia	Russland	Roos-lahnd
SECTION XI.		
People	Personen/Leute	Per-zon-nen/Loi-ta
Police	Polizei	Poe-lee-tsei
Waiter	Kellner	Kell-nerr
	Herr Ober (polite)	Hair-Oh-ber
Waitress	Kellnerin	Kell-nerr-inn
Mayor (small city)	Bürgermeister	Byoor-gehr-my-stair
Mayor (large city)	Oberburgermeister	Oh-ber-byoor-gehr-my-stair
Man	Mann	Mahn
Woman (married)	Frau	Frow
Woman (unmarried)	Fräulein	Froi-line

ENGLISH	GERMAN	PRONUNCIATION
Girl	Mädchen	Maid-shen
Boy	Junge	Yoon-geh
Child	Kind	Kint

SECTION XII.

Common words

Much	Viel	Feel
Is	Ist	Ist
Live	Wohnt	Voent
Now	Jetzt	Yetst
Sorry/bad	Schade	Shah-deh
Yes	Ja	Yah
No	Nein	Nine
None (possessive)	Kein	Kine
Not (possessive)	Nicht	Nisht
Drive	Fahrt	Fahrt
One way street	Einbahnstrasse	Eyen-bahn-strah-suh
Entrance	Einfahrt/Eingang	Eyen-fahrt/Eyen-gahng
Exit	Ausfahrt/Ausgang	Ows-fahrt/Ows-gahng
Big/small	Gross/klein	Groass/kline
Early/late	Früh/spät	Frew/shpait
Cheap/expensive	Billig/teuer	Bil-likh/toy-err
Near/far	Nah/weit	Na/vite
Hot/cold	Heiss/kalt	Highss/kahlt
Full/empty	Voll/leer	Fol/lairr
Heavy/light	Schwer/leicht	Shvayr/lighsht
Open/shut	Offen/geschlossen	O-ffern/ge-shloss-en
Right/wrong	Richtig/falsch	Rikh-tikh/fahlsh
Old/new	Alt/neu	Ahlt/noy
Next/last	Nächste/letzte	Nehsh-stuh-/let-stuh
Beautiful/ugly	Schön/hässlich	Shurn/hess-lish
Free (vacant)	Frei/leer	Fry/lairr
Occupied	Besetzt	Buh-zetst
Good/bad	Gut/schlecht	Goot/shlehsht
Here/there	Hier/dort	Heer/dort
At	An/bei	Ahn/by
On	An/auf	Ahn/owf
In	In	In
To	Zu	Tsoo
From	Von	Fon
Inside/outside	Drinnen/draussen	Drin-nen/drows-sen
For	Für	Fewr
After	Nach	Nahkh
Before	Vor	For
With	Mit	Mit
Without	Ohne	Oa-nuh
Through	Durch	Doursh
Towards	In Richtung auf	In rish-tung owf

ENGLISH	GERMAN	PRONUNCIATION
Until	Bis	Biss
During	Während	Vair-ent
And	Und	Unt
Or	Oder	Oh-derr
Nothing	Nichts	Nishts
Very	Sehr	Zayr
Too (also)	Auch	Owkh
Soon	Bald	Bahlt
Perhaps	Vielleicht	Fee-lighsht

SECTION XIII.

Greetings		
Good day	Grüssen	Groo-sen
Good-bye	Guten Tag	Goo-ten-tahg
God's greetings (Bavarian greeting)	Auf Wiedersehen	Owf-veeder-say-enn
	Grüss Gott	Groos-goht
My name is	Ich heisse	Ich highs-seh
Glad to know you	Sehr erfreut	Zayr ehr-froyt
How are you?	Wie geht's?	Vee gayts

CHAPTER 8

ENGLISH-GERMAN DICTIONARY

A

ability	die Fähigkeit
abreast	nebeneinander
acquisition	die Beschaffung
adjacent	angrenzend, benachbart
advance, to	vorrücken, vordringen
advance guard	die Vorhut
advisor	der Berater
aerial photograph	das Luftbild
aerial supply	die Luftversorgung
aggressor	der Angreifer
aid-man	der Sanitäter
aid station	der Truppenverbandplatz
air base	der Luftstützpunkt
airborne...	Luftlande...
airborne assault	der Luftlandeangriff
air defense	die Luftverteidigung
air force	die Luftwaffe
airmobile operations	das Luftlandeunternehmen
airplane	das Flugzeug
air raid	der Luftangriff
air transportation	der Lufttransport
alert readiness	die Alarmbereitschaft
allocation	die Zuteilung, Zuweisung
all-round defense	die Rundumverteidigung
alternate position	die Ausweichstellung, Wechselstellung
ambush	der Hinterhalt
ammo dump	das Munitionslager
antiaircraft gun	die Flak
antitank defense	die Panzerabwehr
antitank weapon	die Panzerabwehrwaffe
APC	der Schützenpanzer
approach	die Annäherung
approach march	der Anmarsch
area	der Raum
area of operation	das Operationsgebiet
area of responsibility	der Zuständigkeitsbereich
armored	gepanzert
armored cavalry	die Panzeraufklärer
armor-piercing	panzerbrechend
arms	die Waffen
army	Die Armee, Das Heer
army aviator	der Heeresflieger
army group	die Armeegruppe
assault position	die Sturmausgangsstellung
assembly area, forward	der Bereitstellungsraum

assembly area, rear	der Verfügunsraum
attach to	zuteilen
attack	der Angriff
attack. to	angreifen
attack position	die Angriffsausgangsstellung
avenue of approach	der Anmarschweg
axis of advance	die Angriffsachse

B

barracks	die Kaserne
barrage	das Sperrfeuer
barrier	das Hindernis, die Sperre
barrier plan	der Sperrplan
battery commander	der Batteriechef
battle	der Kampf, das Gefecht
battle group	die Kampfgruppe
block, to	abriegeln
blockade	die Sperre
blocking force	die Sperreinheit
blocking position	die Riegelstellung
blocking unit	der Sperrverband
border (international)	die Landesgrenze
boundary	die Grenze
breach, to	einbrechen
breach	die Einbruchsstelle
break down (organization)	die Gliederung
break off (disengage)	das Absetzen (vom Feind)
breakthrough	der Durchbruch
bridge	die Brücke
bridgehead	der Brückenkopf
brief, to	orientieren
briefing	die Orientierung
brigade	die Brigade
brigade staff	der Brigadestab
brigadier general	der Brigadegeneral
bunker	der Bunker
bypass, to	umgehen
bypassed elements	die stehengebliebenen Teile
bypassed enemy positions	die stehengebliebenen Feindstellungen

C

call sign	das Rufzeichen
camouflage	die Tarnung
camouflage, to	tarnen
captain (army)	der Hauptmann
capture, to (Terrain)	einnehmen
capture, to (person)	gefangennehmen

capture (terrain)	die Einnahme
cargo	die Ladung
carry out an attack	einen Angriff führen
casualty	der Verlust
casualties	die Verluste
change of position	der Stellungswechsel
check point	der Kontrollpunkt
choice	die Wahl
classification	die Geheimhaltungseinstufung
clear, in the (commo)	im Klartext
close combat	der Nahkampf
colonel	der Oberst
column	die Kolonne
combat	das Gefecht, der Kampf
combat, to	bekämpfen
combat force	die Kampfkraft
combat outpost	der Gefechtsvorposten
combat outpost line (COPL)	die Gefechtsvorpostenlinie
combat readiness	die Gefechtsbereitschaft
combat reconnaissance	die Gefechtsaufklärung
combat strength	die Kampfstärke
combat support	die Kampfunterstützung
combat support troops	die Kampfunterstützungstruppen
combat surveillance	die Gefechtsfeldüberwachung
combat team	der Kampfverband
combat troops	die Kampftruppe(n)
combat zone	die Kampfzone
combine, to	zusammenfassen
come to a halt (attack)	ins Stocken geraten
command	der Befehl
commander (Bn or higher)	der Kommandeur
command post	der Gefechtsstand
communication (radio)	der Fernmeldeverkehr
communication	die Verbindung
company	die Kompanie
company commander	der Kompaniechef
compass	der Kompass
complete	vollständig
component	der Bestandteil
conceal, to	Deckung nehmen
concentrate (tac)	zusammenfassen
concentration (tac)	die Massierung
concept	die Ansicht, der Begriff
confusion	die Verwirrung
construct, to	anlegen
contact point	der Anschlusspunkt
continuation of operation	Fortführen des Gefechts
control measures	die Kontrollmassnahmen

convoy	die Kolonne
cooperate, to	zusammenarbeiten
coordinate, to	abstimmen
coordinated attack	der koordinierte Angriff
coordination of fire and maneuver	das Abstimmen von Feuer und Bewegung
corps	das Korps
count, to	zählen
counterattack	der Gegenangriff
course of action	die Möglichkeit des eigenen Handels
cover, to	überwachen
covering forces	die Sicherungskräfte
covering position	die Aufnahmestellung
CPX	die Rahmenübung
crew	die Besatzung
critical terrain	das Schlüsselgelände
critique	die Schlussbesprechung
cross-country driving	das Geländefahren
crossfire	das flankierende Feuer
crossing	der Übergang
crossing place	die Übergangsstelle
cut off, to	abschneiden

D

daily rate (supplies)	der Tagessatz
daily strength report	die Iststärkemeldung
damage estimate	die Schätzung des Schadens
dangerous	gefährlich
date-time group	die Tag/Zeit-Gruppe
daybreak	der Tagesanbruch
daylight	das Tageslicht
deadline	der Termin
debriefing	die Abschlussbesprechung
deceive, to	täuschen
deception	die Täuschung
decision	die Entscheidung
declassify, to	die VS-Stufe aufheben
defeat, to	besiegen
defend, to	verteidigen
defender	der Verteidiger
defense	die Verteidigung
defense, active	die aktive Verteidigung
defense, antiaircraft	die Flugabwehr
defense area (of resp)	der Verteidigungsraum
defense, NBC	ABC-Abwehr
defense in depth	die tief gegliederte Verteidigung
defense, mobile	die elastische Verteidigung
defense, passive	die passive Verteidigung
defense plan	der Verteidigungsplan

defense sector	der Abschnitt
defenses (obstacles)	die Verteidigungsanlagen
defensive operations	die Verteidigung
defensive position	die Verteidigungsstellung
deficiency	der Mangel
defile	die Enge
delay	die Verzögerung
delay, to	verzögern
delay line	die Verzögerungslinie (VZL)
delaying action	das Verzögerungsgefecht
delaying force	der Verzögerungsverband
delaying position	Stellungen bei Verzögerung
demolish, to	zerstören
demolition	die Sprengung
demolition charge	die Sprengladung
Department of Defense	das Verteidigungsministerium
depend on, to	abhängen von
deploy, to	entfalten
deployment	die Entfaltung
depot	das Depot
depth	die Tiefe
deputy	der Stellvertreter
desert	die Wüste
deserter	der Deserteur
destroy, to	zerstören
detach, to	abstellen
detached	abkommandiert
detachment	die Abteilung
detailed	ausführlich
direct hit	der Volltreffer
direct support	die taktische Unterstützung
direction	die Richtung
direction of the attack	die Angriffsrichtung
directive	die Anweisung
disarmament	die Entwaffnung
disband, to	auflösen
dismount, to	absitzen
dispatch, to	entsenden
disperse, to	zerstreuen
dispersion	die Auflockerung
disposal, at my	zu meiner Verfügung
distribution point	die Ausgabestelle
diversion	die Ablenkung
diversionary attack	der Ablenkungsangriff
division	die Division
division, airborne	die Luftlandedivision
division, armored	die Panzerdivision
division, infantry	die Infanteriedivision

division, mechanized	die Panzergrenadier Division
division of sectors (def)	die Abschnittseinteilung
division artillery	die Divisionsartillerie
division combat order	der Divisionsbefehl
division strength	die Divisionsstärke
division trains	die Divisionsversorgungstruppen (tross,
doctrine	die Doktrin
document	das Dokument
dominating	beherrschend
dosimeter	der Dosimeter
drain	der Abfluss
drop zone	der Absetzplatz
dummy position	die Scheinstellung
dusk	die Abenddämmerung
duty	die Pflicht, der Dienst
duty officer	der Offizier vom Dienst
duty station	die Dienststelle

E

east	der Osten
easterly direction	ostwärts
echelon	die Befehlsebene
echelon (maintenance)	die Instandhaltungsstufe
effective immediately	ab sofort
effective range	die wirksame Schussweite
element (troop)	der Truppenteil
elevation	die Höhe
emergency landing	die Notlandung
emplacement (gun)	die Geschützstellung
employ, to	einsetzen
employed, to be	zum Einsatz kommen
encirclement	die Einkreisung
encode, to	verschlüsseln
enemy	der Feind
enemy activity	die Feindeinwirkung
enemy contact	die Feindberührung
enemy forces	die Feindkräfte
enemy information	die Feindnachrichten
enemy movement	die Feindbewegung
enemy observation	die Feindsicht
enemy positions	die feindlichen Stellungen
enemy pressure	der Feinddruck
enemy resistance	der Feindwiderstand
enemy situation	die Feindlage
enemy terrain	das Feindgelände
enemy thrust	der Feinddruck
enemy troops	die feindlichen Truppen
enforce, to	erzwingen

engineer	der Pionier
engineer company	die Pionierkompanie
en route	unterwegs
enveloping attack	der Umfassungsangriff
envelopment	die Umfassung
equip, to	ausrüsten
equipment	die Ausrüstung, das Gerät
Equipment, Table of Organization (TOE)	Stärke- und Ausrüstungsnachweisung (STAN)
equipped	ausgerüstet
error	der Fehler
escape, to	flüchten
escape	die Flucht
escort	der Begleitschutz
essential elements of information (EEI)	die wichtigsten Teile der Feindnachrichten
establish, to	einrichten
estimate, to	schätzen
estimate	die Beurteilung
estimate of situation	die Lagebeurteilung
estimate, intelligence	die Feindlagebeurteilung
estimated time of arrival (ETA)	die geschätzte Anfahrtszeit
evacuation	die Evakuierung
evaluation (intel)	die Auswertung
evaluation (situation)	die Beurteilung
exercise	die Übung
exercise, to	üben
expendable supplies	die Verbrauchsgüter
exploitation	die Ausnützung

F

failure	das Versagen
fake, to	vortäuschen
familiar	vertraut
favorable	günstig
fear	die Angst
feed, to	ernähren
feint attack	der Täuschungsangriff
fence	der Zaun
fence, barbed wire	der Stacheldrahtzaun
field army	die Armee
field artillery	die Feldartillerie
field equipment	feldmarschmässige Ausrüstung, die
field exercise	die Gefechtsübung, das Manöver, die Truppenübung
field grade officer	der Stabsoffizier
field mess	die Feldküche
field of fire	das Schussfeld
field position	die Feldstellung

field train	der Troß
fight, to	kämpfen, bekämpfen
fight	das Gefecht, der Kampf
final protective fire	das Sperrfeuer
final protective line	die letzte Widerstandslinie
fire, to	schiessen, feuern
fire	das Feuer, das Schiessen
fire and maneuver	das Feuer and die Bewegung
fire control	die Feuerleitung
fire coordination	die Feuerkoordinierung
fire direction center	die Feuerleitzentrale
fire for effect	das Wirkungsfeuer
fire mission	der Feuerauftrag
fire order	der Feuerbefehl
fire plan	der Feuerplan
fire position	die Feuerstellung
fire support	die Feuerunterstützung
fire support plan	der Feuerunterstützungsplan
first aid	die erste Hilfe
first sergeant	der Oberfeldwebel
flank	die Flanke
flank, to	flankieren
flank security	die Flankensicherung
flare signal	das Leuchtzeichen
flight	der Flug
force, to	zwingen, erzwingen
force	die Stärke, die Kraft
form, to	bilden
formation	die Gliederung; die Bildung
fortification	die Befestigung
forward	vorwärts
forward air controller	der vorgeschobene Fliegerleitoffizier
forward area (of battle)	die vordere Kampfzone
forward command post	der vorgeschobene Gefechtsstand
forward defense position	die vorgeschoebene Verteidigungsstellung
forward edge of the battle area (FEBA)	der vordere Rand des Verteidigungsraumes
forward observation post	die vorgeschobene Beobachtungsstelle (B-Stelle)
forward observer	der vorgeschobene Beobachter (V.B.)
foxhole	das Schützenloch
fragmentary order	der Sattelbefehl
front	die Front
frontal attack	der Frontalangriff
fuel	der Betriebsstoff

G

gap	die Lücke
gap bridge	die Lückenbrücke

garrison	der Standort
gas distribution point	die Kraftstoffausgabestelle
gasoline	der Kraftstoff
gasoline container	der Benzinkanister
general	der General
general outpost	der Feldposten
general outpost line (GOPL)	die Sicherungslinie
general staff	der Generalstab
general support (arty)	der allgemeine Feuerkampf
Geneva Convention	das Genfer Abkommen
Germany	Deutschland
grade (map)	die Steigung
grade (mil)	der Dienstgrad, der Rang
Greenwich Time	die Greenwich-Zeit (Z - Zeit)
grid	das Gitter
grid azimuth	der Seitenwinkel von der Gitterlinie
grid coordinate	die Gitterkoordinate
grid magnetic angle	der Gitterlinienmagnetwinkel
ground alert	die Alarmbereitschaft
ground zero	der Nullpunkt
group, army	die Heeresgruppe
group, battle	die Kampfgruppe
guard, to	bewachen
guard	die Wache
gun	die Kanone

H

halt, to	halten
harass, to	stören
harassing fire	das Störungsfeuer
hasty defense	die schnell aufgebaute Verteidigung
headquarters, HQ	das Hauptquartier
headquarters, company	die Stabskompanie
headquarters, maneuver	der Leitungsstab
heavy antitank gun	die schwere Pak
heavy casualties	die schweren Verluste
helicopter	der Hubschrauber
helicopter landing site	der Hubschrauberlandeplatz
H-hour	die X-Zeit, die Stunde H
high explosive	der Sprengstoff
highway, federal	die Bundesstrasse
hill	die Höhe
hospital	das Krankenhaus
hostile	feindlich
howitzer	die Haubitze

I

identification card . . . . . der Ausweis
immobilize, to . . . . . lahmen, unbeweglich machen
infantry . . . . . die Infantrie
infantry, armored . . . . . die Panzergrenadiere
infantry, mounted . . . . . die aufgesessene Infanterie
infantry company . . . . . die Infantriekompanie
infantry division . . . . . die Infantriedivision
infantry platoon . . . . . der Infantriezug
infantry regiment . . . . . das Infantrieregiment
infiltrate, to . . . . . einsickern
information . . . . . die Nachricht, die Auskunft
information of friendly forces . . die Unterlagen über die eigenen Truppen
infrared . . . . . infrarot
initial... . . . . Anfangs..., Ausgangs...
iritial (capital) letter . . . . . (grosser) Anfangsbuchstabe
initial point of departure . . . . der Ablaufpunkt
intelligence (about the enemy) . . die Nachrichten, über den Feind
intelligence, military . . . . . der Nachrichtendienst
intelligence, estimate . . . . . die Beurteilung der Feindlage
intelligence evaluation . . . . . die Nachrichtenbewertung
intelligence summary . . . . . die Zusammenfassung der Lagebeurteilung
intensity . . . . . die Intensität, die Stärke
intention . . . . . die Absicht
interception (radio) . . . . . das Abhören
interdict, to . . . . . abriegeln, sperren
interference . . . . . die Störung
intermediate objective . . . . . das Angriffszwischenziel
interpreter . . . . . der Dolmetscher
interrogation . . . . . das Verhör
intervention . . . . . der Eingriff
isolate (from), to . . . . . abschneiden; isolieren (von)
issuance (of orders) . . . . . die Befehlsausgabe

J

jamming . . . . . die Störung
jet-fighter . . . . . der Düsenjäger
joint . . . . . gemeinsam
joint exercise . . . . . die gemeinsame Übung
joint force . . . . . der Kampfverband
joint operation center . . . . . der gemeinsame Gefechtsstand

K

key terrain . . . . . das schlüsselgelände
kill, to . . . . . umbringen, töten
kilometer . . . . . der Kilometer

know, to	wissen
knowledge	die Kenntnis

L

landing force	die Landungstruppen
landing operation	das Landungsunternehmen
landing zone (field)	der Landeplatz
large scale map	die Karte grossen Masstabes
latitude	die Breite (geogr)
lay (a gun), to	richten (ein Geschütz)
lead, to	die Leitung, die Führung
leader	der Führer, der Leiter
liaison	die Verbindung
liaison officer	der Verbindungsoffizier
lieutenant, first	der Oberleutnant
lieutenant, second	der Leutnant
lieutenant colonel	der Oberstleutnant
lieutenant general	der Generalleutnant
lift (fire), to	das Feuer (vor) verlegen
limited	beschränkt, begrenzt
limited objective attack	der Angriff mit begrenztem Ziel
line	die Linie, die Front
line, behind the enemy's	hinter den feindlichen Linien
line crosser	der Überläufer
line for covering the withdrawal	die Aufnahmelinie
line of departure	die Ablauflinie
line of fire	die Schusslinie
line of resistance	die Widerstandslinie
line, phase	die Führungslinie
link-up	der Anschluss
listening post	der Horchposten
listening silence	die Funkstille
loading plan	der Ladeplan
location of adjacent units	die Stellung der Nachbareinheiten
location of artillery guns	die Artilleriestellung
location of boundaries (mil)	die Lage der Grenzen
location of command posts	die Stellung der Sicherungstruppen
location of enemy units	die Stellung der feindlichen Einheiten
location of maintenance	der Platz der Instandsetzung
location of obstacles	die Lage der Hindernisse
location of supplies	der Platz der Versorgungseinrichtungen
location of troops	die Stellung der Truppen
logistical command	die logistische Kommandobenörde
logistics	die Versorgung

longitude	die Länge
loss	der Verlust
LRRP	die tiefeindringende Aufklärung
lubrication	die Schmierung

M

machine gun	das Maschinengewehr
main attack	der Hauptangriff
main body	das Gros
main road	die Hauptverkehrsstrasse
main supply road	die Hauptnachschubestrasse
maintain contact, to	die Fühlung halten
maintenance	die Instandsetzung
major	der Major
major general	der Generalmajor
maneuver	das Manöver
maneuver damage	der Flurschaden
maneuver director and staff	die Manöverleitung
maneuvering forces	die beweglichen Kampftruppen
map	die Karte, Die Landkarte
map exercise	das Planspiel
map scale	der Kartenmasstab
march	der Marsch
march, rate of	die Marschgeschwindigkeit
march column	die Marschkolonne
march objective	das Marschziel
march order	der Marschbefehl
mass, to	zusammenziehen, massieren
material	das Material
maximum effective range	die wirksame Schussentfernung
medical treatment	die ärztliche Behandlung
meeting engagement	das Begegnungsgefecht
megaton	die Megatonne
message center	die Stabsmelderstelle
messenger	der Melder
meter	das (der) Meter
method	die Methode
military bridge	die Kriegsbrücke
military forces	die Streitkräfte
military grid	das Kartengitter
military intelligence	das militärische Nachrichtenwesen
military police	die Feldjägerstruppe, die Militärpolizei
military reservation	das militärische Gelände
military strategy	die Strategie
military symbol	das taktische Zeichen
mine (antipersonnel)	die Schützenmine
mine (antitank)	die Panzermine

minefield	das Minenfeld
missile	die Rakete
missing in action	vermisst
mission	der Auftrag
mixed forces	der gemischte Grossverband
mobile	beweglich, mobil
mobile defense	die bewegliche Verteidigung
mobility	die Beweglichkeit
mobilization	die Mobilmachtung
monitor, to	abhören
morale	der Kampfwille
mortar	der Mörser
mounted	aufgesessen
move, to	bewegen
move into, go	beziehen
move out, to	ausrücken
move up, to	vorverlegen
movement (troops)	die Bewegung
movement (vehicles)	der Transport
movement order	der Marschbefehl
movement plan	der Verlegungsplan
mutual support	die gegenseitige Unterstützung

N

national defense	die Landesverteidigung
national highway	die Bundesstrasse
nationality	die Nationalität
NCO	der Unteroffizier
necessary	notwendig
neighbor (unit)	der Nachbar
net (commo)	das Netz
net call sign	das Netzrufzeichen
neutralize, to	neutralisieren
night attack	der Nachtangriff
night vision	das Nachtsehvermogen
noise of a tank	der Panzergeräusch
north	der Norden
north of	nordlich von
northeast	nordostlich
northern bank	das Nordufer
northern edge	der Nordrand
northwest	nordwestlich
nuclear	atomar
nuclear ammunition	die Atommunition
nuclear defense	die atomare Verteidigung
nuclear preparation	die vorbereitung durch Atomwaffen
nuclear round	der Atomschlag

nuclear warfare	die Atomkriegsfuhrung
nuclear warhead	der Atomsprengkorper
nuclear weapon	die Kernwaffe
number	die Anzahl
nurse	die Krankenschwester

O

objective	das Angriffsziel
objective area	der Zielraum
observation	die Beobachtung
observation, direct	die direkte Beobachtung
observation post	die Beobachtungestelle
observe, to	beobachten
observer	der Beobachter
observer, forward (FO)	der vorgeschobene Beobachter
obstacle	die Sperre
occupation (of area)	die Besetzung
occupation of assembly area	das Beziehen eines Verfugungsraumes
occupied territory	das besetze Gebiet
occupy, to	besetzen
officer	der Offizier
open fire, to	das Feuer eröffnen
operation	die Operation, der Einsatz
operation map	die Operationskarte
operation order	der Gefechtsbefehl
operation order (div & up)	der Operationsbefehl
operation overlay	die Operationsplanpause
operation plan	der Operationsplan
opponent	der Gegner
order, to	befehlen
order	der Befehl
order of battle	die Gefechtsgliederung
ordnance	das Feldzeugwesen
organic	organisch
organization	die Organisation, die Gliederung
organization chart	die Gliederungsübersicht
organization of combat	die Gefechtsgliederung
orient, to	orientieren
outflank, to	umgehen
outpost	der Feldposten
outpost line	die Sicherungslinie
overlay	die Planpause
overrun, to	überrennen

P

paratrooper	der Fallschirmjäger
parking area	der Abstellplatz

participate, to	teilnehmen
passage	der Durchlass
passage through lines	die Aufnahme
passing point	der Durchlasspunkt
passing time	die Durchlaufzeit
passive defense	die passive Verteidigung
password	das Kennwort
patrol	die Streife
peace	der Frieden
peacetime	die Friedenszeit
penetrate, to	einbrechen in
penetration	der Einbruch, der Durchbruch
perimeter defense	die Rundumverteidigung
personnel	das Personal
personnel strength	der Personalbestand
phase	die Phase
phase line	die Durchlauflinie
phonetic alphabet	das phonetische Alphabet
photographic recon	die Bildaufklärung
photo interpreter	der Bildauswerter
photomap	die Bildkarte
pickup point (supplies)	die Ausgabestelle
pistol	die Pistole
plan, to	planen
plan for resupply	der Versorgungsplan
plan of attack	der Angriffsplan
plan of communication	der Fernmeldeveinsatz
plan of defense	der Verteidigungsplan
plan of fire support	der Feuerunterstutzungsplan
plan of maneuver	der Manoverplan
planned	vorgesehen
platoon	der Zug
plot, to	einzeichen, eintragen
pocket of resistance	das Widerstandsnest
point of main effort	der Schwerpunkt
POL	die Kraft- und Schmierstoffe
position	die Lage, die Position
position in delaying	die Verzögerungsstellung
POW camp	das Kriegsgefangenenlager
POW collection point	die Kriegsgefangenensammelstelle
preparation	die Vorbereitung
prepare, to	vorbereiten
pressure, enemy	der Feinddruck
preventive maintenance	die Pflege und Wartung
primary mission	der Hauptauftrag
primary position	die Hauptstellung

priority	die Priorität
prisoner of war	der Kriegsgefangene
private first class	der Gefreite
procedure	das Verfahren
processing	die Behandlung
procurement	die Beschaffung
protective clothing	die Schutzkleidung
protective fire	der Feuerschutz
protective mask	die Schutzmaske
provost marshal	der Kommandeur der Feldjäger
psychological	psychologisch
psychological activities	psychologische Mabnahmen
psychological operations	pshychologische kampfführung
punish, to	bestrafen
purchase, to	kaufen
pursue, to	verfolgen
pursuit	die Verfolgung

R

radar	das Radar
radiation	die Strahlung
radio	der Funk
radio, to (call)	funken
radio call sign	das Rufzeichen
radio deception	die Funktäuschung
radio frequency	die Funkfrequenz
radio net	das Funknetz
radio procedure	das Funkbetriebsverfahren
radio relay	der Richtfunk
radio silence	das Sendungsverbot
raid, to	Überfallen
raid	der Überfall
railhead	der Endbahnhof
railroad	die Eisenbahn
railroad station	der Bahnhof
rallying point	der Sammelplatz
range (of weapon)	die Schussweite
range (firing)	der Schiessplatz
rank	der Dienstgrad
rapid	rasch
rate of advance	die Vormarschgeschwindigkeit
rate of fire	die Feuergeschwindigkeit
rate of march	die Marschgeschwindigkeit
rations	die Verpflegung
reach, to	erreichen
readiness for defensive operations	die Abwehrbereitschaft

ready for action	einsatzbereit
ready for firing	feuerbereit
rear	die Rückseite, der Rücken
rear area	das rückwärtige Gebiet
rear guard	die Nachhut
rearm, to	widerbewaffnen; ausrüsten
reassign, to	wiederzuweisen oder zuteilen
rebuild, to	wieder aufbauen
receiver	der Empfänger
reception	der Empfang, Die Annahme
reception (withdrawal through friendly lines)	die Aufnahme
recognition	die Erkennung
recognize, to	erkennen
reconnaissance (enemy)	die Aufklärung (gegen Feind)
reconnaissance (terrain)	die Erkundung (des Geländes)
reconnaissance by fire	die Aufklärung durch Feuer
reconnaissance in force	die Aufklärung durch Kampf
reconnaissance patrol	der Spähtrupp
reconnaissance plane	das Aufklärungsflugzeug
recover, to (mil tact)	zurückerobern
recovery vehicle	das Bergungsfahrzeug
Red Cross	das Rote Kreuz
redeploy, to	umgruppieren, verlegen
redeployment	die Verlegung, Umgruppierung
reduced strength	die verminderte Stärke
reference point	der Bezugspunkt, der Orientierungspunkt
refuel, to	auftanken
refugee	der Flüchtling
regiment	das Regiment
registered document	die Verschlusssache, (VS)
regulation	die (Dienst-)Vorschrift
reinforce, to	verstärken
reinforcements	die Verstärkungen
release, to	auslösen; freilassen
release point	der Auslösepunkt
relief	die Entlastung
reorganize, to	umgruppieren
repair, to	reparieren
replacement	der Ersatz, die Verstärkung
reply, to	antworten
report of execution of orders	die Vollzugsmeldung
requisition	die Bestellung
reservation (mil)	das Sperrgebiet
reserve	die Reserve
responsibility	die Verantwortung

results of operations	die Operationsergebnisse
retreat	der Rückzug
retrograde movement	die Rückzugsbewegung
revoke, to	widerrufen
rifle	das Gewehr
rifleman	der Grenadier
river	der Fluss
river bank	das Ufer
river crossing	der Flussübergang
river line	das Flussufer
road	die Strasse
road block	die Strassensperre
road distance	die Strassenentfernung
road fork	die Strassengabel
road junction	der Strassenknotenpunkt, die Strasseneinmündung
road map	die Strassenkarte
road net	das Strassennetz
road sign	das Strassenschild
rocket	die Rakete
route	die Marschstrasse
route of advance	die Vomarschstrasse
route of withdrawal	die Rückzugsroute

S

sabotage	die Sabotage
safety	die Sicherheit
safety limit	die Sicherheitsgrenze
salvage, to	bergen
save, to	retten
scale (map)	der Massstab
scanning	das Abtasten
scenario	der gedachte Verlauf
schedule, to	festsetzen
scout, to	aufklären
screen, to	abschirmen
screen	die Abschirmung
seal off, to	abriegeln
search, to	suchen
secret	geheim
secret	das Geheimnis
secret information	die Geheimnachricht
section (mil)	die Abteilung
section (map)	der Abschnitt
sector	der Sektor
sector boundary	die Abschnittsgrenze
security	die Sicherheit

security classification	die VS-Stufe
security forces	die Sicherungskräfte
security measures	die Sicherheitsmassnahmen
security plan	der Sicherheitsplan
sequence of order	die Reihenfolge
sergeant	der Feldwebel
service (mil)	der Dienst
shell (arty)	das Geschoss
shell report	die Beschussmeldung
shelter	die Deckung
shift, to	verschieben
shot	der Schuss
signal	das Signal
situation	die Lage
situation estimate	die Beurteilung der Lage
situation map	die Lagekarte
situation report	der Lagevericht
slope	der Abhang
small arms	die Handfeuerwaffen
smoke screen	die Nebelwand
spare parts	die Ersatzteile
spearhead	die Angiffsspitze
spot report	die Sofortmeldung
squad	die Gruppe
squad leader	der Gruppenführer
squadron	das Geschwader
staff	der Stab
staging area	der Bereitstellungsraum
standing operating procedure (SOP)	der Dauerbefehl
standing patrol	der Alarmposten
starting point	der Ablaufpunkt
state of emergency	der Ausnahmezustand
status of supply	die Versorgungslage
stay, to	bleiben, sich aufhalten
stop, to	aufhalten
strategy	die Strategie
stream	der Bach
strength	die Stärke
strength, actual	die Iststärke
strength, authorized	die Sollstärke
strength report	die Stärkemeldung
strike, air	der Luftangriff
subordinate	unterstellt
subordinate unit	die unterstellte Einheit
supplies	die Verbrauchsguter
supply, to	versorgen
supply, field	die Feldversorgung

supply point	der Versorgungspunkt
support	die Unterstützung
support, to	unterstützen
supporting fire	das Unterstützungsfeuer

T

table of organization and equipment (TOE)	die Stärke- und Ausrüstungsnachweisung (STAN)
tactical	taktisch
tactical air support	die taktische Luftunterstützung
tactical assault	der Sturmangriff
tactical contact	die Fühlung
tactical movement	der Kriegsmarsch
tactical operations staff	der Gefechtsstab
tactical plan	der taktische Plan
tactical situation	die Gefechtslage
tactical training	die Gefechtsausbildung
tactical unit	die Kampfeinheit
take off (airplane)	der Abflug
tank	der Panzer
tank company	die Panzerkompanie
tank destroyer troops	die Panzerjäger
target	das Ziel
target acquisition	die Zielerfassung
target area	der Zielbereich
target of opportunity	das Gelegenheitsziel
task	der Auftrag
task force	der Kampfverband
telephone	das Telephon
temporary	zeitweilig
temporary bridge	die Kriegsbrücke
terminal phase	die Endphase
terrain	das Gelände
terrain analysis	die Geländebeurteilung
thrust line	die Stoßlinie
time	die Zeit
time of arrival	die Ankunftszeit
time of attack	die Angriffszeit
time of departure	die Abfahrtszeit
timing	der Zeitplan
tomorrow	morgen
total strength	die Gesamtstärke
tow away, to	abschleppen
train	der Troß
train, to	ausbilden
training area	der Übungsplatz
training objective	der Übungszweck

training plan	der Ausbildungsplan
troops	die Truppe(n)
truck	der Lastkraftwagen (LKW)
turn, to	abdrehen

U

umpire	der Schiedsrichter
unarmed	unbewaffnet
unconventional warfare	der Guerillakrieg
unit	die Einheit
unload, to	abladen
use, to	gebrauchen

V

vehicle	das Fahrzeug
velocity	die Schnelligkeit
victorious	siegreich
visibility	die Sichtweite
visual reconnaissance	die Augenaufklärung

W

war	der Krieg
war crime	das Kriegsverbrechen
warehouse	das Lagerhaus
warfare	die Kriegsführung
warhead	der Gefechtskopf
warning order	der Vorbefehl
water supply point	die Wasserversorgungsstelle
water zone	die Gewässerzone
weapon system	das Waffensystem
weather	das Wetter
weather forecast	die Wettervorhersage
weather map	die Wetterkarte
wedge formation	die Keilbildung
weight	das Gewicht
width of front	die Frontbreite
winterization	die Winterschutzmassnahmen
wire communication	die Drahtverbindung
with certainty	mit Sicherheit
withdraw, to	zurückziehen
withdrawal	das Ausweichen, der Rückzug
withdrawal from action	das Abbrechen des Gefechts
withdrawal, method of	die Rückzugsmethode
withdrawal route	die Rückzugsroute
wounded	verwundet

Y

yield, to . . . . . aufgeben

Z

zero . . . . . die Null
zero hour . . . . . die Angriffszeit, die X-Zeit
zone of action . . . . . der Gefechtsstreifen
zone of fire . . . . . die Feuerzone
zone of movement . . . . . der Bewegungsstreifen
zone of responsibility . . . . . der Verantwortungsbereich
zulu time . . . . . die Greenwich-Zeit

CHAPTER 9

GERMAN MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS/MAPS

SECTION I. ABBREVIATIONS ON GERMAN MILITARY MAPS

AT	Aussichtsturm	observation tower
B	Bach; Berg	brook; hill
Bf	Bahnhof	railroad station
Bge	Berge	hills, mountains
Br.	Brunnen	well
ehem	ehemalig	former
EW	Elektrizitätswerk	power station
F	Försterei	forester's house
FA	Forstamt	forestry office
Fbr	Fabrik	factory
Fbrn	Fabriken	factories
FSt	Funkstelle	radio station
Geb	Gebirge	mountain chain
Gefgs	Gefängnis	prison
Gr.	Graben; Grube; Gross-	ditch; quarry; Great...
H	Hütte	hut
Hbf	Hauptbahnhof	main railroad station
Heilst	Heilstätte	sanatorium
Hp	Haltepunkt	stop, stopping point
Hs	Haus	house
Hst	Haltestelle	halting (stopping) place
JH	Jugendherberge	youth hostel
K, Kan	Kanal	canal
Kas	Kaserne	barracks
KD	Kulturdenkmal	national monument
Kl	Klein-	Small...
Klbf	Kleinbahnhof	secondary RR station
Klost	Kloster	monastery, convent
KO	Kalkofen	lime kiln
Kp	Kapelle	chapel
Krhs	Krankenhaus	hospital
Lpl	Ladeplatz	loading point
LT	Leuchtturm	lighthouse
M	Mühle	mill
Mag	Magazin	warehouse

ND	Naturdenkmal	natural monument
Ndr	Nieder-	Lower...
NSG	Naturschutzgebiet	nature reserve
Ob	Ober-	Upper...
S	See	lake
Schießst	Schiessstände	rifle ranges
Schl	Schloss	castle
SpPl	Sportplatz	sports field
StO Üb Pl	Standortübungsplatz	garrison training area
SW	Sägewerk	sawmill
T	Teich; Turm	lake; tower
Tr Üb Pl	Truppenübungsplatz	military training area
Unt	Unter-	Lower...
Wbh	Wasserbehälter	water tank
Wft	Werft	wharf
Whs	Wirtshaus	inn
WT	Wasserturm	water tower
Zgl	Ziegelei	brickyard
( )	weithin sichtbar	conspicuous; prominent

SECTION II. GERMAN MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS

A

a.B.	auf Befehl	by order of
ABCAbwKp	ABC-Abwehrkompanie	NBC defense company
Abg	Abgeordneter	deputy, delegate
Abk	Abkommen	agreement
Abschn	Abschnitt	sector
Abt	Abteilung	section
Abw	Abwehr	defense; CI
a.D.	ausser Dienst	retired
Adj	Adjutant	aide-de-camp
all.	alliiert	allied
Änd	Änderung	change
Anh	Anhänger	trailer
Anl	Anlage	installation, plant
anl	anliegend	adjacent
Anm	Anmerkung	remark
Anw	Anwärter	candidate
Anwsg	Anweisung	instruction
App	Apparat	instrument, machine
Arb	Arbeit	work
Ars	Arsenal	arsenal
ArtBtl	Artilleriebataillon	artillery battalion

Art Bttr	Artilleriebatterie	artillery battery
Art Rgt	Artillerieregiment	artillery regiment
AttH	Heeresattache	army attache
Aufkl	Aufklärung	reconnaissance
AufklG	Aufklärungsgeschwader	recon squadron
Aufl	Auflage	edition
AufnTrp	Aufnahmetrupp	covering force
Auftr	Auftrag	mission
Ausb	Ausbildung	training
ausbKp	Ausbildungskompanie	training company
AusbStff	Ausbildungsstaffel	training section
Ausf	Ausfertigung	execution, dispatch
Ausf	Ausführung	execution, style
Ausg	Ausgabe	issue
Ausl	Ausland	abroad
Ausr	Ausrüstung	equipment
AusrPl	Ausrüstungsplan	equipment plan
Ausstg	Ausstattung	outfitting
Auswt	Auswerter	analyst
Auswtg	Auswertung	evaluation
aut	automatisch	automatic
AVP	Armeeversorgungspunkt	army supply point
a.W.	auf Widerruf	until further notice
Az	Aktenzeichen	document number
a.Z.	auf Zeit	for a time period

B

BAB	Bundesautobahn	autobahn
b.a.w.	bis auf weiteres	until further notice
Bea	Beamter	official
Befh	Befehlshaber	commander
BefPz	Befehlspanzer	command vehicle
BefStelle	Befehlsstelle	CP, command post
beif	beifolgende	enclosed
beil	beiliegend	enclosed
Bek	Bekanntmachung	notification
Bekl	Bekleidung	clothing
Bem	Bemerkung	comment
Beob	Beobachtung	observation
Ber	Bereich	region
BerPol	Bereitschaftspolizei	standby police
Bes	Besoldung	pay (mil)
bes	besondere	special
Beschr	Beschreibung	description
Besprech	Besprechung	conversation
Betr	Betreff	reference
betr	betreffend	concerning
Bew	Bewerber	candidate
Bez	Bezirk	district

Bf	Bahnhof	railroad station
BfV	Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz	The Federal German State Security Agency
BG	Brigadegeneral	brigadier general
BGS	Bundesgrenzschutz	Federal Border Guard
bhm	behelfsmassig	temporary
Bkg	Bekämpfung	combat
Bl	Blatt	page
BlBk	Blutbank	blood bank
BND	Bundesnachrichten-dienst	Germany Federal Intelligence Agency
BPr	Bundespräsident	federal president
BPz	Bergepanzer	tank recovery vehicle
Br	Breite	frontage
Br	Brücke	bridge
Brig	Brigade	brigade
BrigGen	Brigadegeneral	brigadier general
BrKp	Brückenkompanie	bridge company
BrPz	Brückenlegepanzer	bridge-laying armor (AVLB)
BrVP	Brigadeversorgungspunkt	Brigade supply point
B-Stelle	Beobachtungsstelle	observation post, OP
Bstf	Betriebsstoff	fuel
BestfLg	Betriebsstofflager	POL point
Btl	Bataillon	battalion
Btrb	Betrieb	operation, plant
BTrp	Beobachtungstrupp	observation section
BuNr	buchungsnummer	log number
Bv	Bevollmächtigter	deputy
BVP	Bataillonsversorgungs-punkt	battalion supply point
Bw	Bundeswehr	German armed forces
BwA	Bundeswehramt	Department of the German Army
BwFachS	Bundeswehrfachschule	German Army School
bwgl	beweglich	mobile
bzR	bitte zur Rücksprache	return for discussion
bzw	beziehungsweise	respectively, relatively

C

ca	cirka	approximately
ChdSt	Chef des Stabes	chief of staff

D

DBP	Deutsche Bundespost	German Post Office
dgl	dergleichen	same
d.h.	das heisst	that is
di	Innendurchmesser	interior diameter
d.i.	das ist	that is
DiStff	Dienststaffel	duty section

Disz	Disziplin	discipline
DivVersTr	Divisionsversorgungs-truppen	division support troops
d.J.	dieses Jahres	this year
DKP	Deutsche Kommunis-tischePartei	German Communist Party
Dp	Depot	depot
DpInstBtl	Depotinstandsetzungs-batallion	depot maintenance battalion
d.R.	der Reserve	reserve
Dst	Dienst	service
DSt	Standort	duty station
dt	deutsch	German
du	dienstunfähig	unfit for military service
DV	Dienstvorschrift	service regulation
DVP	Divisionsversorgungs-punkt	division supply point
DWD	Deutscher Wetterdienst	German Weather Service

E

edul	entgegen dem Uhrzeiger laufend	counterclockwise
ehem	ehemalig	former
Einh	Einheit	unit
Einl	Einleitung	introduction
einschl	einschliesslich	including
Einspr	Einspruch	protest
Empf	Empfänger	receiver
Entsch	Entscheidung	decision
Entschl	Entschluss	decision
entspr	entsprechend	corresponding
Entw	Entwurf	design
Erg	Ergänzung	supplement
Erkd	Erkundung	reconnaissance
Erp	Erprobung	test
ErsT	Ersatzteil	spare part
ES	Empfangsstelle	receiving point
evtl	eventuell	possible
Ez	Entzifferung	decoding

F

Fa	Firma	firm
FArt	Feldartillerie	field artillery
FArtBttr	Feldartilleriebatterie	field arty battery
Fb	Flugblatt	hand bill
Fd	Feind	enemy
fdl	feindlich	hostile
f.d.R.	für die Richtigkeit	for the correctness
FeAufkl	Fernaufklärung	reconnaissance in depth

FELA	Feuerleitanlage	fire direction center
FErsKp	Feldersatzkompanie	field replacement co
Festg	Festung	fortress
FF	Flugzeugführer	pilot
ff.	folgende	following
FFsp	Feldfernsprecher	field telephone
FH	Feldhaubitze	field howitzer
Fhj	Fahnenjunker	officer cadet
Fhr	Führer	leader
FInstZg	Feldinstandsetzungszug	field maintenance platoon
FJg	Feldjäger	military police
FJgkp	Feldjägerkompanie	MP company
FK	Feldkanone	field gun
FK	Flugkörper	missile
FKU	Feldküche	field kitchen
FLa	Flugabwehr	air defense
FlaBtr	Flugabwehrbatterie	AA battery
FLAK	Flugabwehrkanone	AA gun
FlaRakBrr	Flugabwehrraketen-batterie	AA missile battery
FLaz	Feldlazarett	field hospital
Flg	Flieger	airman, aviator
Flpl	Flugplatz	airfield
Flusi	Flugsicherheit	air security
Fm	Fernmelde	signal
FmBtl	Fernmeldebataillon	signal battalion
FmZ	Fernmeldezentrale	signal center
FNr	Fahrtnummer	convoy number
FNTrp	Frontnachrichtentrupp	tactical intelligence detachment
FP	Feldpost	outpost
FR	Fahnrich	officer cadet
Frad	Fahrrad	bicycle
Frq	Frequenz	frequency
Frw	Freiwilliger	volunteer
frz	französisch	French
FschJg	Fallschirmjäger	paratrooper
Fschr	Fernschreiber	teletype
Fsp	Fernsprecher	telephone
Fst	Feuerstellung	firing position
Fu	Funk	radio
FÜ	Führung	command
FüB	Führungsstab der Bundeswehr	Joint Staff of the German Armed Forces
FuEmpfZentr	Funkempfangszentrale	radio communication center
FüGrp	Führungsgruppe	control group
FüH	Führungsstab des Heeres	Army Staff
FuKp	Funkkompanie	radio company
FuRVKp	Funk-und Richtverbindungskompanie	radio and relay company

FuSdZentr	Funksendezentrale	radio station
FuSt	Funkstelle	radio station
FüStff	Führungsstaffel	control group
FuZentr	Funkzentrale	radio commo center
Fw	Feldwebel	sergeant
Fz	Feldzeug	ordnance
FzMatKp	Feldzeugmaterial-kompanie	ordnance company

G

Gbf	Güterbahnhof	freight railroad station
GdAusstg	Grundausstattung	basic equipment
GdL	Grundladung	basic load
GDO	Gemeinsame Dienstordnung	joint SOP
Geb	Gebirge	mountains
geb	geboren	born
GebDiv	Gebirgsdivision	mountain division
GebJg	Gebirgsjäger	mountaineer
Gef	Gefecht	battle
Gefr	Gefreiter	private, PFC
Gefrip	Gefrierpunkt	freezing point
GefStd	Gefechtsstand	command post, CP
geh	geheim	secret
gem	gemäss	according to
gem	gemischt	mixed
gemVbd	gemischter Verband	mixed unit
GenInspBw	Generalinspekteur Bundeswehr	Army Inspector General, Army Chief of Staff
GenLt	Generalleutnant	lieutenant general
GenMaj	Generalmajor	major general
GenOStArzt	Generaloberststabsarzt	surgeon general
Genst	Generalstab	general staff
gep	gepanzert	armored
Ger	Gerät	equipment
GerDp	Gerätedepot	equipment depot
GerWart	Gerätewart	equipment maintenance
Gesch	Geschoss	bullet, round
GeschZi	Geschäftszimmer	office
Gew	Gewehr	rifle
Gew	Gewicht	weight
gez.	gezeichnet	signed
GfgSaPkt	Gefangenensammelpunkt	POW collection point
GG	Grundgesetz	the Constitution of German Federal Republic
ggf	gegebenenfalls	in case
GGr	Gewehrgranate	rifle grenade
GGrp	gemischte Gruppen	mixed groups
GGschw	Geleitgeschwader	escort squadron
GK	Gefechtskopf	warhead
gl	geländegängig	cross-country mobile

Gr	Grösse	size
GrbRegKp	Gräberregistrierungs-kompanie	grave registration company
Gren	Grenadier	rifleman
Grp	Gruppe	group
GrpStab	Gruppenstab	Detachment Headquarters
GSA	Generalstabsarzt	surgeon general
Gschw	Geschwader	squadron (AF)
GSK	Grenzschutzkommando	Federal Border Guard

H

H	Heer	army
h	Höhe	elevation
h	hoch	high
Haub	Haubitze	howitzer
Hbf	Hauptbahnhof	main railroad station
Hbtr	Hilfsbearbeiter	assistant
HBüro	Hauptbüro	main office
HDst	Horchdienst	listening day
HDv	Heeresdienstvorschrift	army regulation
Herst	Hersteller	producer
HF	Hauptfeldwebel	master sergeant
HF	Hochfrequenz	high frequency
Hflg	Heeresflieger	army aviation, pilot
Hfu	Horchfunk	radio monitor
HG	Hauptgefreiter	PFC
Hgbf	Hauptgüterbahnhof	main freight railroad station
HGr	Handgranate	hand grenade
Hlf	Helfer	helper, assistant
HOD	Hausordnungsdienst	detail duty
HOS	Heeresoffiziersschule	army officer school
HptFw	Hauptfeldwebel	master sergeant
Hptm	Hauptmann	captain
HQ	Hauptquartier	headquarters
HTrp	Horchtrupp	listening section
Hüa	Höhe über alles	overall height
Hubschr	Hubschrauber	helicopter
HVersTr	Heeresversorgungs-truppen	army support troops
HVPl	Hauptverbandplatz	main aid station
HZ	Hinweiszeichnung	direction sign
Hz	Hertz	cycles per second

I

I.A.	Im Auftrag	by order of
i.a.	im allgemeinen	in general
idF	in der Fassung	as it stands

i.e.	das ist	that is
Infrastr	Infrastruktur	infrastructure
InfS	Infanterieschule	infantry school
inFü	innere Führung	interior leadership
Ing	Ingenieur	engineer
Inst	Instandsetzung	maintenance
InstKp	Instandsetzungskompanie	maintenance company
i.R.	im Ruhestand	retired
i.V.	In Vertretung	representing

J

jabo	Jagdbomber	fighter bomber
Jahrg	Jahrgang	age group
Jg	Jäger	private
JPz	Jagdpanzer	anti-tank SP gun

K

Kal	Kaliber	caliber
Kan	Kanone	gun
Kap	Kapitel	chapter
Kas	Kaserne	barracks
Kb	Kabel	cable
Kb	Kriegsbeschädigter	disabled veteran
Kdo	Kommando	command
Kdr	Kommandeur	commander
kdrt	kommandiert	assigned
Kdt	Kommandant	commandant
Kdtr	Kommandantur	headquarters
KeNr	Kenn-Nummer	reference number
Ket	Ketten-	tracked ...
Ketfz	Kettenfahrzeug	tracked vehicle
Kf	Kraftfahrer	driver
Kfz	Kraftfahrzeug	vehicle
Kgf	Kriegsgefangener	prisoner of war
Kl	Klasse	class
kl	klein	small
Klt	Klartext	in the clear, uncoded
km	Kilometer	kilometer
Kol	Kolonne	column
KorpsVersTr	Korpsversorgungstruppen	corps support troops
Kp	Kompanie	company
Kpfm	Kampfmittel	war material
KPkt	Kontrollpunkt	check point
Kpt	Kapitän	captain (navy)
KPz	Kampfpanzer	tank
Krad	Kraftrad	motorcycle

Kradf	Kraftradfahrer	motorcycle rider
Krhs	Krankenhaus	hospital
krk	krank	sick
Krkw	Krankenkraftwagen	ambulance
Krs	Kreis	district
Kstf	Kraftstoff	fuel
KVO	Kraftverkehrsordnung	traffic regulation
KVP	Korpsversorgungspunkt	corps supply point

L

LÄ	Lautstärke	intensity (sound)
Lad	Ladung	loading, cargo
Laf	Lafette	gun carriage
Laz	Lazarett	hospital
Lde	Lande-	landing ...
Ldg	Landungs-	landing ...
Lehrg	Lehrgang	course of instruction
leInstKp	leichte Instand-setzungskompanie	light maintenance company
Lfb	Laufbahn	career
lfd	laufend	current, continuous
LFK	Lenkflugkörper	guided missile
LFl	Luftflotte	air fleet
Lg	Länge	length
lg	lang	long
Lgr	Lager	depot, camp
Lhr	Lehrer	instructor, teacher
li	links	left
LK	Landkreis	rural district
LKP	Landeskriminalpolizei	state police
LKW	Lastkrafwagen	truck
LLDiv	Luftlandedivision	airborne division
Log	Logistik	logistics
Lt	Leutnant	lieutenant
ltd	leitend	leading
Ltdr	Leitender	chief
Ltg	Leitung	command
Ltr	Leiter	leader
Ltspr	Lautsprecher	loudspeaker
Lüa	Länge über alles	overall length
LV	Luftverteidigung	air defense
Lw	Luftwaffe	air force

M

M	Marine	navy
MAD	Militärischer Ab-schirmdienst	military counterintelligence

Man	Manöver	maneuver
Masch	Maschine	machine
Mat	Material	material
MatErhStufe	Materialerhaltungsstufe	maintenance echelon
MAufklD	Militärischer Aufklärungsdienst	military reconnaissance service
mech	mechanisch	mechanic
Med	Medizin	medicine
mil	militärisch	military
MilAtt	Militärattaché	military attaché
MilSichh	Militärische Sicherheit	military security
MiRPz	Minenräumpanzer	mine-sweeping tank
MKF	Militärkraftfahrer	military driver
mot	motorisiert	motorized
Mrs	Mörser	mortar
MrsZg	Mörserzug	mortar platoon
Msch	Mannschaft	men, troops
Mun	Munition	ammunition
MunDp	Munitionsdepot	ammo dump
Mz	Mehrzweck	multi-purpose

N

N/A	nicht anwendbar	not applicable
Nachr	Nachrichten	news
NAufkl	Nahaufklärung	close reconnaissance
ND	Nachrichtendienst	intelligence service
NfD	Nur für den Dienstgebrauch	For Official Use Only
NN	Normalnull	sea level (elevation)
NNV	noch nicht vorhanden	not yet available
Nsch	Nachschub	supply
Nst	Nebenstelle	branch office
NVA	Nationale Volksarmee	East German army

O

OA	Offizieranwärter	officer candidate
o.a.	oben angegeben	stated above
o.ä.	oder ähnlich	or similar
OBefh	Oberefehlshaber	commander-in-chief
Oberstlt	Oberstleutnant	lieutenant colonel
OBG	Oberstes Bundesgericht	Federal Supreme Court
Offz	Offizier	officer
OFw	Oberfeldwebel	sergeant first class
OGefr	Obergefreiter	private first class
OLG	Oberlandesgericht	State Supreme Court
OLt	Oberleutnant	1st lieutenant
Opz	Operationszentrale	operation center

Org	Organisation	organization
Ortg	Ortung	locating
OStFw	Oberstabsfeldwebel	command sergeant major
OvD	Offizier vom Dienst	duty officer
OvWa	Offizier vom Wachdienst	officer of the guard
Pak	Panzerabwehrkanone	AT gun
Patr	Patrone	cartridge
PB	panzerbrechend	armor piercing
Per	Periode	cycle
Pers	Personal	personnel
PFu	Peilfunker	radio direction finder
Pi	Pionier	engineer
PiBtl	Pionierbataillon	engineer battalion
Pkg	Packung	packing
PPW	Personenkraftwagen	POV
Pl	Planung	planning
Pl	Platz	space
Pol	Polizei	police
Pos	Position	position
Präs	Präsident	president
Prfg	Prüfung	testing
Proffz	Presseoffizier	press officer
Prop	Propeller	propeller
Prov	Provinz	province
PS	Pferdestärke	horsepower
Pz	Panzer	tank
PzAbw	Panzerabwehr	antitank
PzArt	Panzerartillerie	SP artillery
PzAufkl	Panzeraufklärung	armored reconnaissance
PzAufklBtl	Panzeraufklärungs-bataillon	armored recon battalion
PzBrig	Panzerbrigade	tank brigade
PzBtl	Panzerbataillon	tank battalion
PzDiv	Panzerdivision	armor division
Pzf	Panzerfaust	recoiless AT grenade
PzFlaRakW	Panzer-Fla-Rake-tenwerfer	armored AA missile launcher
PzGren	Panzergrenadier	armored infantryman
PzGrenBrig	Panzergrenadier-brigade	armored infantry brigade
PzGrenDiv	Panzergrenadier-division	armored infantry division
PzInstKp	Panzerinstand-setzungskompanie	armored maintenance company
PzJg	Panzerjäger	tank destroyer
PzKp	Panzerkompanie	tank company
PzMi	Panzermine	AT mine
PzMrs	Panzermörser	mortar mounted in armored vehicl
PzPiKp	Panzerpionier-kompanie	armored engineer company

PzSchtz	Panzerschütz	tank gunner
PzSpähKp	Panzerspähkompanie	armored recon company
PzTrS	Panzertruppenschule	armor school

Q

Qm	Quartiermeister	quartermaster

R

Rak	Rakete	rocket
RakW	Raketenwerfer	rocket launcher
Rdfu	Rundfunk	radio
Rdschr	Rundschreiben	circular
re	rechts	right
Rep	Reparatur	repair
Res	Reserve	reserve
Rfn	Rufname	call sign
Rfz	Rufzeichen	call sign
Rgt	Regiment	regiment
Rif	Richtfunkverbindung	radio relay commo
Rj	Rechnungsjahr	fiscal year
RK	Rauchkörper	smoke round
ROA	Reserveoffizier-anwärter	reserve officer candidate
RKV	Rückwärtiger Rand des Verteidigungsraumes	rear edge of the battle area
RS	Rüstung	armament
rückw	rückwärtig	rear
RVEndst	Richtverbindungs-endstelle	radio relay terminal
RVStp	Rückwärtiger Versorgungsstützpunkt	rear supply point

S

S	Schule	school
S.	Seite	page
s.	siehe	see
s.a.	siehe auch	see also
Sab	Sabotage	sabotage
Sach	Sachbearbeiter	official expert
San	Sanitäter	aid-man
SanBer	Sanitätsbereich	medical region
SanDp	Sanitätsdepot	medical depot
SanMatKp	Sanitätsmaterial-kompanie	medical supply company
SanSammelKp	Sanitätssammel-kompanie	medical collection company

SanStff	Sanitätsstaffel	medical section
SBoot	Schnellboot	speed boat
Sch	Schule	school
Schl	Schlüssel	key
SchlpPz	Schleppanser	tank recovery vehicle
SchMi	Schützenmine	anti-personnel mine
Schrb	Schreiben	note, letter
Schtz	Schütze	rifleman
SchŰStff	Schützenstaffel	rifle section
Schw	Schwimm-	amphibious...
SchwBr	Schwimmbrücke	pontoon bridge
SeeSK	Seestreitkräfte	naval forces
Sekr	Sekretär	secretary
SF	Selbstfahrlafette	self-propelled mount
Sich	Sicherung	safeguarding
Sichh	Sicherheit	security
SichhOffz	Sicherheitsoffizier	security officer
SigP	Signalpistole	signal pistol
SK	Sprengkörper	explosive block
SKa	Sprengkapsel	blasting cap
SKr	Schreibkraft	clerk typist
SM	Sprengmittel	explosives
sm	Seemeile	nautical mile
s.o.	Siehe oben	see above
Spec	Spezifikation	specification
Spez	Spezial...	special...
SpgTrp	Sprengtrupp	demolition squad
Spi	Spionage	espionage
SpPz	Spähpanser	recon vehicle
SPz	Schützenpanser	APC
sPzGrenKp (mot)	schwere Panzergrenadierkompanie (mot)	heavy mechanized infantry
SSchn	Sprengschnur	detonating cord
STAN	Stärke- und Ausrüstungsnachweisung	TOE
StArst	Stabsarzt	staff surgeon
Std	Stunde	hour
Stff	Staffel	echelon, section
StFw	Stabsfeldwebel	sergeant major
Stg	Stellung	position
Stk	Stück	piece
StKp	Stabskompanie	headquarters company
Stn	Station	station
StO	Standort	garrison
StOKdo	Standortkommando	post headquarters
StOV	Standortverwaltung	post administration
Stp	Stützpunkt	strong point
StPers	Stabspersonal	staff personnel

strat	strategisch	strategic
str.geh.	streng geheim	top secret
StUffz	Stabsunteroffizier	corporal (ES)
StVO	Stra..enverkehrsordnung	traffic regulation
s.u.	siehe unten	see below

T

t	Tonne	ton
taK*	taktisch	tactical
TB	Tätigkeitsbereich	activity report
Tel	Telegramm	telegram
TerrH	Territorialheer	Territorial Army
TerrKdoN	Territorialkommando Nord	German Territorial Northern Command (GTNC)
tel	telegraphisch	telegraphic
TF	Truppenführung	command
TF	Trägerfrequenz	carrier frequency
TN	Technische Kurzbeschreibung	technical data
tlg	-telig	-part
TOffz	Technischer Offizier	technical officer (BMO)
Tr	Truppe (n)	troops
Trd	Truppendienst	troop duty
Trp	Trupp	section
Trsp	Transport	transport
Trt	Truppenteil	troop element
TrÜbPlk	Truppenübungsplatzkommandantur	military training area (HQ)
TrV	Truppenverwaltung	troop administration
TrVPl	Truppenverbandplatz	unit aid station
TS	Tagessatz	daily ration

U

U.	Urschriftlich	original
u.	und	and
u.a.	unter anderem	besides, among other things
UAbt	Unterabteilung	subdivision
Üb	Übung	exercise
ÜbPl	Übungsplatz	training area
Übs	Übersetzer	translator
Üw	Überwachung	supervision
Uffz	Unteroffizier	NCO
UFK	ungelenkter Flugkörper	non-guided missile
Uhft	Unterkunft	quarters
UMin	Umdrehungen je Minute	RPM
Untersu	Untersuchung	investigation
UrsprLd	Ursprungsland	country of origin

usw.	und so weiter	and so on
u.U.	unter Umständen	in certain cases
UvD	Unteroffizier vom Dienst	duty NCO

V

V	Verordnung	regulation
V	Verbindung	liaison
v.	von	from; of
VA	Versorgungsartikel	supplies
Vbd	Verband	unit
VBK	Verteidigungsbezirk-kommando	Military Region Headquarters
VbrGt	Verbrauchsgüter	expendable supplies
Verb	Verbindung	liaison, contact, comm
verh	verheiratet	married
Verm	Vermittlung	switchboard
Vers	Versorgung	supply
VersGt	Versorgungsgüter	supplies
VersKp	Versorgungskompanie	supply company
vertr	vertraulich	confidential
Verw	Verwaltung	administration
VES	Vorgeschobene Empfangsstelle	forward receiving point
Vfg	Verfügung	disposal
vgl.	vergleiche	compare
Vj	Vierteljahr	quarter (year)
VKK	Verteidigungskreis-kommando	Military Sub-region Headquarters
Vkdo	Verbindungskommando	liaison command
VO	Verbindungsoffizier	liaison officer
Vol	Volumen	volume
vollst	vollständig	complete
vorl	vorläufig	now
Vors	Vorsitzender	chairman
VP	Versorgungspunkt	supply point
Vpfl	Verpflegung	rations
VQ	Verbrauchsquote	rate of expendable supplies
VRV	Vorderer Rand des Verteidigungsraumes	FEBA
VS	Verschlu_sache	classified material
Vsu	Versuch	trial
Vtr	Vertrag	agreement
VVSt	Vorderer Versor-gungsstützpunkt	forward supply point
VwTrp	Verwaltungstrupp	administrative section
Vwu	Verwundete	wounded
VZL	Verzögerungslinie	delay line

W

Wa	Waffen	weapons
WBK	Wehrbereichskommando	Military District Headquarters
WeDst	Wetterdienst	weather service
Wi	Wirtschaft	economy
Wkst	Werkstatt	workshop
WS	Wechselstrom	alternate current
Wtg	Wartung	maintenance
Wzg	Werkzeug	tool

Z

z.B.	zum Beispiel	for example
zbV	zur besonderen Verwendung	for special use
Zdr	Zünder	fuze
Zerst	Zerstörung	destruction
Zg	Zug	platoon
zgl	zugleich	now
z.H.	zu Händen (von)	for (in correspondence)
Ziff	Ziffer	number
Zn	Zeichen	symbol
z.T.	zum Teil	partially
ZtZ	Zeitzünder	time fuze
zU	zur Unterschrift	for signature
Zub	Zubehör	accessories
zw.	zwischen	between
ZwDp	Zweigdepot	branch depot
z.Wv.	zur Widerverwendung	re-use
z.Zt.	zur Zeit	presently

CHAPTER 10
MILITARY SYMBOLS

GERMAN MILITARY SYMBOLS

XXX Corps

XX Division

X Brigade

II Regiment

I Battalion/Squadron

• Company/Troop

•• Platoon

••• Squad

Command Post (CP)

XX

Armored Infantry Division

X

Armored Infantry Brigade

X

Armored Brigade

II

Armored Reconnaissance Battalion

III

Artillery Regiment

II

Field Artillery Battalion (heavy)

II

Armored Artillery Battalion

I

Rocket Launcher Battery

II

Air Defense Battalion (Sp)

Engineer Battalion

I

Armored Engineer Company

II

Medical Battalion

II

Signal Battalion

II

CBR Company

II

Maintenance Battalion

II

Supply Battalion

II

Infantry Battalion (mot)

I

Military Police Company

HQ & HQ Echelon

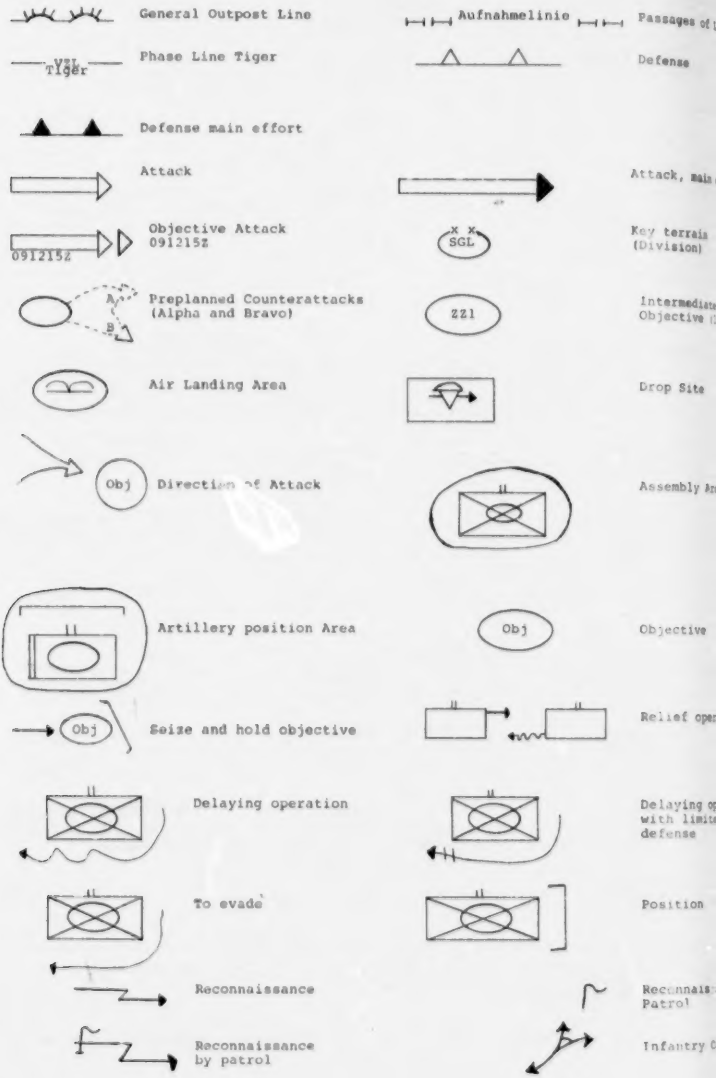
XX

Decontamination facility (Div) (personal and material field decontamination)

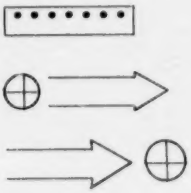
Coordination point

—x x x— Boundary (Corps)

VRV———— Forward Edge of Defense


General Outpost Line
Aufnahmelinie
Passages of
VRL
Tiger
Phase Line Tiger
Defense
Defense main effort
Attack
Attack, main
Objective Attack
091215Z
091215Z
X X
SGL
Key terrain
(Division)
A
B
Preplanned Counterattacks
(Alpha and Bravo)
ZZ1
Intermediate
Objective
Air Landing Area
Drop Site
Obj
Direction of Attack
Assembly Ar
Artillery position Area
Obj
Objective
Obj
Seize and hold objective
Relief oper
Delaying operation
Delaying op
with limite
defense
To evade
Position
Reconnaissance
Reconnais
Patrol
Reconnaissance
by patrol
Infantry C

Barrier
Mine Field
Wood Barrier
Wood Barrier


Mine barrier
Starting Point
Release Point

CHAPTER 11
NATO FORCES

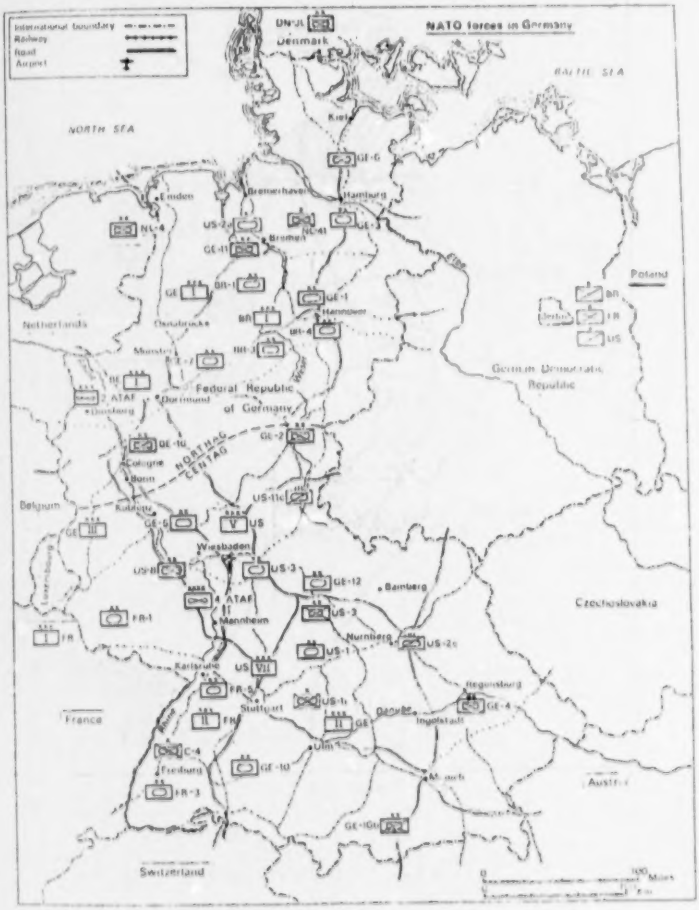


Figure 11-1

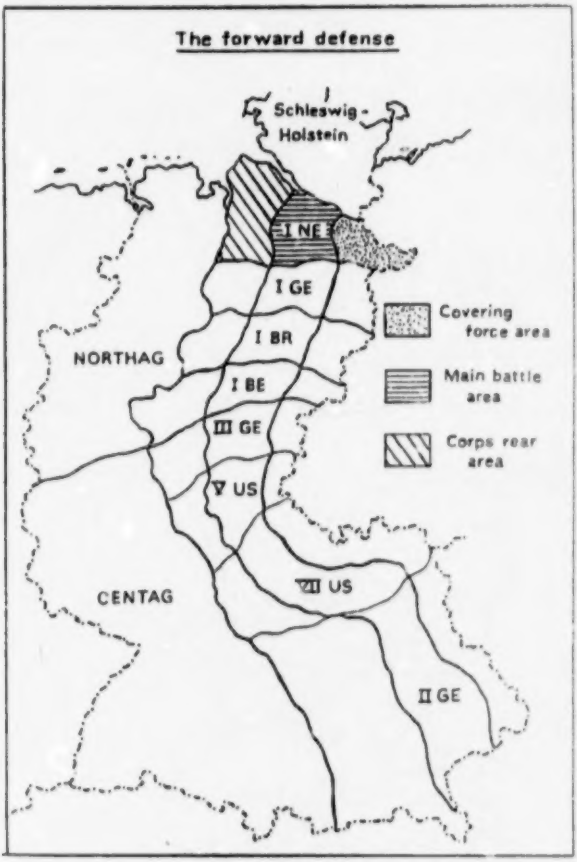

The forward defense
Schleswig-Holstein
I NE
I GE
I BR
I BE
III GE
V US
VII US
II GE
NORTHAG
CENTAG
Covering force area
Main battle area
Corps rear area

Figure 11-2

NATO UNIT SYMBOLS

SYMBOL	BELGIUM	CANADA	FRANCE	WEST GERMANY	BRITAIN	NETHERLANDS	UNITED STATES
X X X	corps d'armée	corps	corps d'armée	korps	corps	legerkorps	corps
X X	division	division task force	division	division	division	division	division
X	brigade	brigade	brigade	brigade	brigade field force	brigade	brigade
III	regiment		régiment groupement demi-brigade	regiment		regiment groep	regiment group
II	bataillon	battalion regiment	bataillon groupe	bataillon	battalion regiment commando	bataljon gevechts groep	battalion squadron
I	compagnie escadron batterie	company squadron battery commando	compagnie escadron batterie	kompanie	company squadron battery	compagnie eskadron batterije	company troop battery
•••	peloton	platoon troop	section peloton	zug	platoon troop	peloton	platoon
••				gruppe		sectie	section
•	section détachement	section detachment	groupe escouade	trupp	section	groep	squad

Note: In tactical diagrams the French use the "III" symbol for units of "II" size when they are titled "regiment" or equivalent.

NATO TACTICAL SYMBOLS

Armor (tank)

Armor (airborne)

Armored reconnaissance

Armored reconnaissance (airborne)

Reconnaissance (nonmotorized)

Infantry heavy weapons (this symbol may be combined with any below)

Marine infantry

Airmobile infantry

Mechanized infantry (tracked)

Motorized infantry (truck)

Airborne infantry

Combat support company (U.S.)

Heavy mortar

Armor (wheeled)

Armored amphibian

Armored reconnaissance (wheeled)

Reconnaissance (wheeled)

Infantry

Mountain Infantry

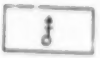
Marine commando

Airmobile infantry (organic helicopters)

Mechanized infantry (wheeled)

Combined-arms heavy (U.S.)

Airborne (general)


Medium mortar

Anti-tank

NATO TACTICAL SYMBOLS, Cont.

Airborne anti-tank

Light attack (U.S.)

Airborne field artillery

Self-propelled artillery

Multiple rocket launcher

Air defense (SAM or gun)

Airborne air defense

Airborne engineer

Armored engineer

Air cavalry

Transport helicopter (light)

Medical

Armored anti-tank

Field artillery

Air assault field artillery

Self-propelled artillery (U.S. cavalry regiment)

Surface-to-surface missile

Air assault air defense

Engineer

Air assault engineer

Army aviation (general)

Attack helicopter

Transport/assault helicopter

Signal

Ordnance

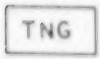
Maintenance

Transport

Administration

Military Police

Services (general)



Training

Supply

Supply and transport

Headquarters

Replacement

Target acquisition

MAP SYMBOLS

Friendly unit

Enemy unit

Supply train

Battalion position

Battalion position (alternate or unoccupied)

Obstacles/mines

Screen line

Corps boundary

Division boundary

Brigade boundary

Battalion boundary

Boundary coordination point

Outpost line

Defensive positions

Movement or attack axis

(-) Minus (unit is reduced by some elements)

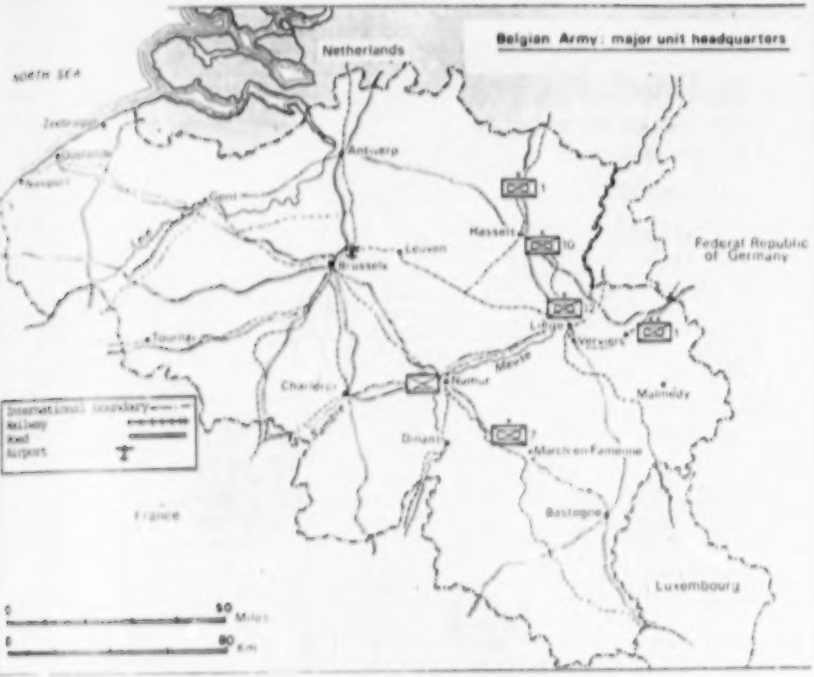
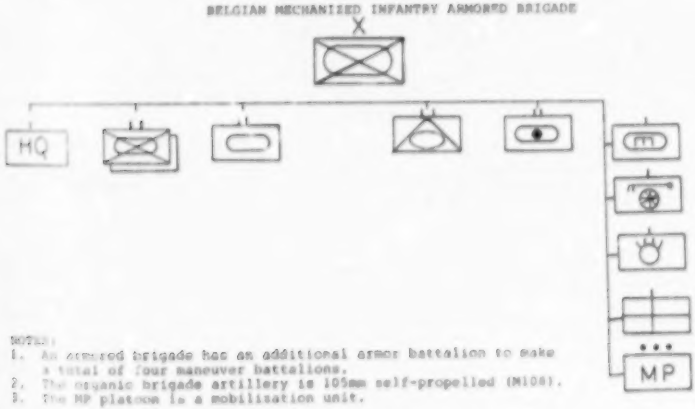


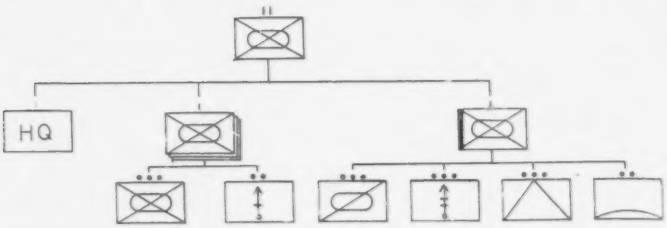
Figure 11-3

BELGIAN MECHANIZED INFANTRY ARMORED BRIGADE



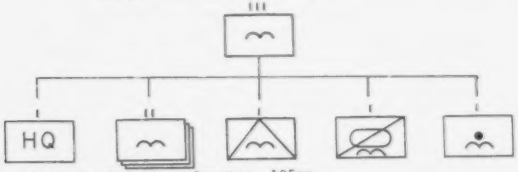
NOTES:
1. An armored brigade has an additional armor battalion to make a total of four maneuver battalions.
2. The organic brigade artillery is 105mm self-propelled (M108).
3. The MP platoon is a mobilization unit.

Belgian Mechanized Infantry Battalion



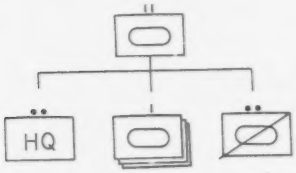
Equipment: APC, 10; recovery tank, 3; 81mm mortar, 2; Combat Support - Scimitar, 3; Scorpion, 2; Spartan, 2; APC, 9; 4.2in mortar, 4; Jeep/Milan, 4; 20mm, 2

Belgian Para-commando Regiment



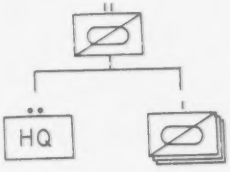
Equipment: Milan, Scorpion, Scimitar, Spartan, 105mm.

Belgian Armored Battalion



Equipment: Leopard (105mm gun), 40; recovery tank (Leopard), 3; Scorpion, 2; Scimitar, 2; Spartan, 2.

Belgian Corps Reconnaissance Battalion

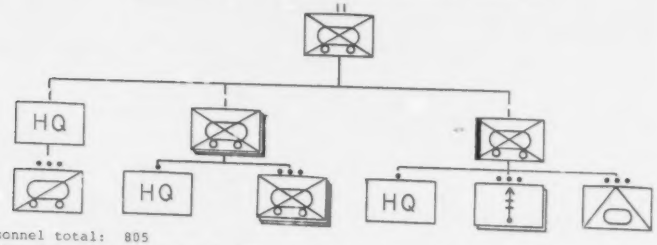


Equipment: Scorpion, 24; Scimitar, 1
Striker, 12; Spartan, 12.

Figure 11-4

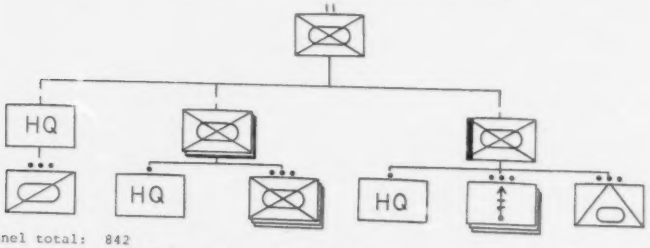
READEX FICHE best copy available

Netherlands Armored Infantry Battalion (Wheeled)



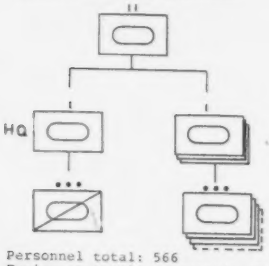
Personnel total: 805
Equipment totals: YP-408, 68; 120mm mortar, 6; TOW, 6; Carl Gustav, 24.

Netherlands Armored Infantry Battalion (Tracked)



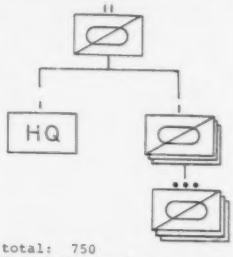
Personnel total: 842
Equipment totals: YPR-765, 70; 120mm mortar, 9; TOW, 6; Carl Gustav, 27.

Netherlands Tank Battalion



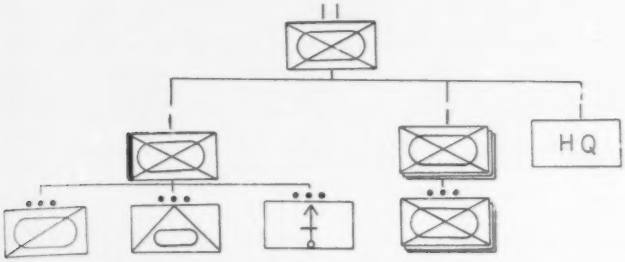
Personnel total: 566
Equipment totals: Centurion Bn - 57 tanks, 12 YPR-765; Leopard 1 Bn - 56 tanks, 12 YPR-765; Leopard 2 Bn - 59 tanks, 12 YPR-765.

Netherlands Corps Reconnaissance Battalion



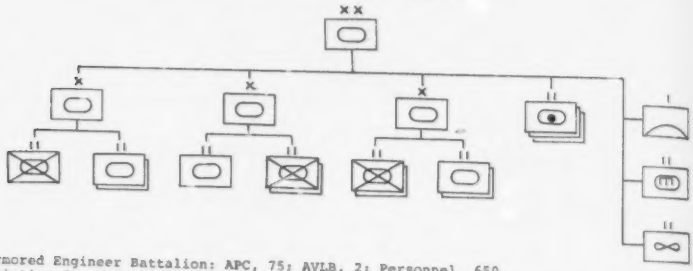
Personnel total: 750
Leopard, 20; M113(command and reconnaissance with 25mm cannon), 48; M113 (command and control, ambulance, radar, APC),28; M106, 9
Carl Gustav, 27; light radar, 6.

British Mechanized Battalion



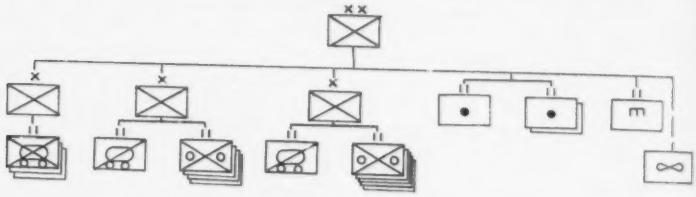
uipment: FV432, 85; 81mm mortar, 8; Milan, 24; Scimitar, 5; Spartan, 9; Sultan, 2; 51mm
rtar, 9; Ferret, 5; GPMG, 26; GPMG(SF), 9; Carl Gustav, 27; LSW, 54;, rifles, 108.
OTES: 1. All mechanized battalions in BAOR will convert from the FV 432 APC to MCV-80 during 1986-90.
2. Only weapons in the hands of the combat personnel are counted.

British Armored Division



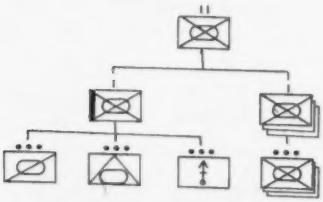
Armored Engineer Battalion: APC, 75; AVLB, 2; Personnel, 650.
Aviation Squadron: Lynx, 18; Gazelle, 18.

British Infantry Division



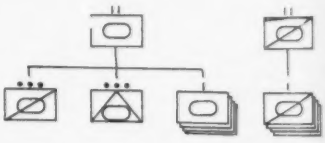
Field Artillery Battalion: FH-70, 18, or 105mm Light Gun, 18.
Armored Reconnaissance Battalion: Fox, 80; Saracen, 36; Ferret, 18; Personnel, 750.
Aviation Company: Lynx, 6; Gazelle, 6.

British Armored Battalion



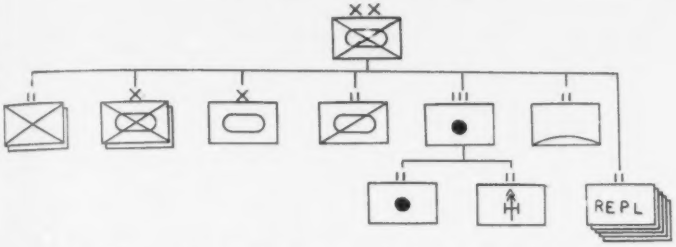
Equipment: Main battle tank, 57; Sultan, 3; Scorpion, 8; Ferret, 9; FV-438/Swingfire, 9. Note: Main battle tank is Chieftain, although five battalions in BOAR will get Challenger.

British Corps Reconnaissance Battalion



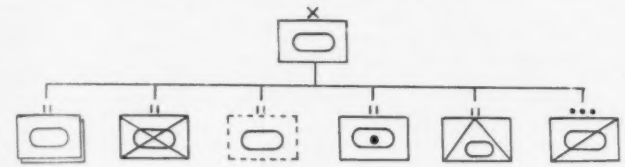
Equipment: Scimitar, 48; Spartan, 16; Striker, 16.

German Panzergrenadier Division



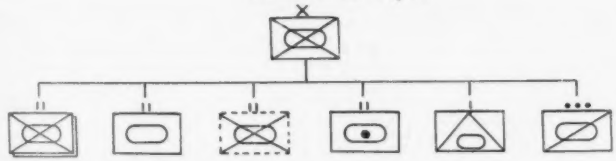
Mechanized Armored Infantry Battalion: Marder, 88; Leopard II, 54; ATGM, 84; 120mm mortar, 12; SP 155mm, 18.
Armored Brigade: Marder, 46; Leopard II, 110; ATGM, 48; 120mm mortar, 6; SP 155mm, 18.
Armored Reconaissance Battalion: Luchs, 31; Leopard II, 31.
Field Artillery Battalion: FH-70 155mm, 12; SP 203mm, 6.
MRL Battalion: MRL, 16
Air Defense Battalion: Gepard, 36.

German Panzergrenadier Brigade



Armored Battalion: Leopard II, 41.
Mechanized Infantry Battalion: Marder, 33; Milan, 27; 120mm mortar, 6.
Mechanized Infantry Battalion: Marder, 22; Leopard II, 13; Milan, 18 (War only).
Self-Propelled Artillery Battalion: SP 155mm, 18.
Armored Antitank Battalion: TOW/Hot, 12; Jaguar.

German Panzer Brigade



Mechanized Infantry Battalion: Marder, 33; Milan, 27; 120mm mortar, 6.
Armored Battalion: Leopard II, 41.
Mechanized Infantry Battalion: Marder, 11; Leopard II, 26; Milan, 9 (War only).
Self-Propelled Artillery Battalion: SP 155mm, 18.
Armored Antitank Company: TOW/Hot, 12; Jaguar.

CHAPTER 12
COMPARISON OF RANK STRUCTURE/INSIGNIA OF RANK

GE-military	GE-civil servant	US-military	NATO/OTAN CODE
A 01 (Funker) Soldat	Amtsgehilfe	E1 Private E-1	OR-1
A 02 Gefreiter	Oberamtsgehilfe	E2 Private E-2	OR-2
A 03 Obergefreiter A 04 Hauptgefreiter	Hauptamtsgehilfe Amtsmeister	E3 Private First Class	OR-3
A 05 no equivalent	no equivalent	E4 Corporal	OR-4
A 05 Unteroffizier A 06 Stabsunteroffizier	no equivalent Sekretaer	E5 Sergeant	OR-5
A 07 Feld-/Oberfeldwebel	Obersekretaer	E6 Staff Sergeant	OR-6
A 08 Hauptfeldwebel	----------	E7 Sergeant First Class	OR-7
A 08 Hauptfeldwebel	Hauptsekretaer	E8 Master Sergeant	OR-8
A 09 Hauptfeldwebel	Amtsinspektor	no equivalent	
A 09 Stabsfeldwebel	Inspektor	E9 Sergeant Major	OR-9
A 09 Leutnant	Regierungsinspektor	01 Second Lieutenant	OF-1
A 10 Oberstabsfeldwebel	Oberinspektor	E9 Sergeant Major	OR-9
A 10 Oberleutnant	Regierungsoberinsp.	02 First Lieutenant	OF-1
A 11 Hauptmann A 12 Hauptmann	Amtmann Amtsrat	03 Captain	OF-2
A 13 Major	Oberamtsrat	04 Major	OF-3
A 14 Oberstleutnant A 15 Oberstleutnant	Oberrat Direktor	05 Lieutenant Colonel	OF-4
A 16 Oberst B 03 Oberst	Leitender Direktor Ministerialrat	06 Colonel	OF-5
B 06 Brigadegeneral	Ministerialdirigent	07 Brigadier General	OF-6
B 07 Generalmajor	Ministerialdirigent	08 Major General	OF-7
B 08 Generalleutnant	Ministerialdirektor	09 Lieutenant General	OF-8
B 09 General	Ministerialdirektor	010 General	OF-9

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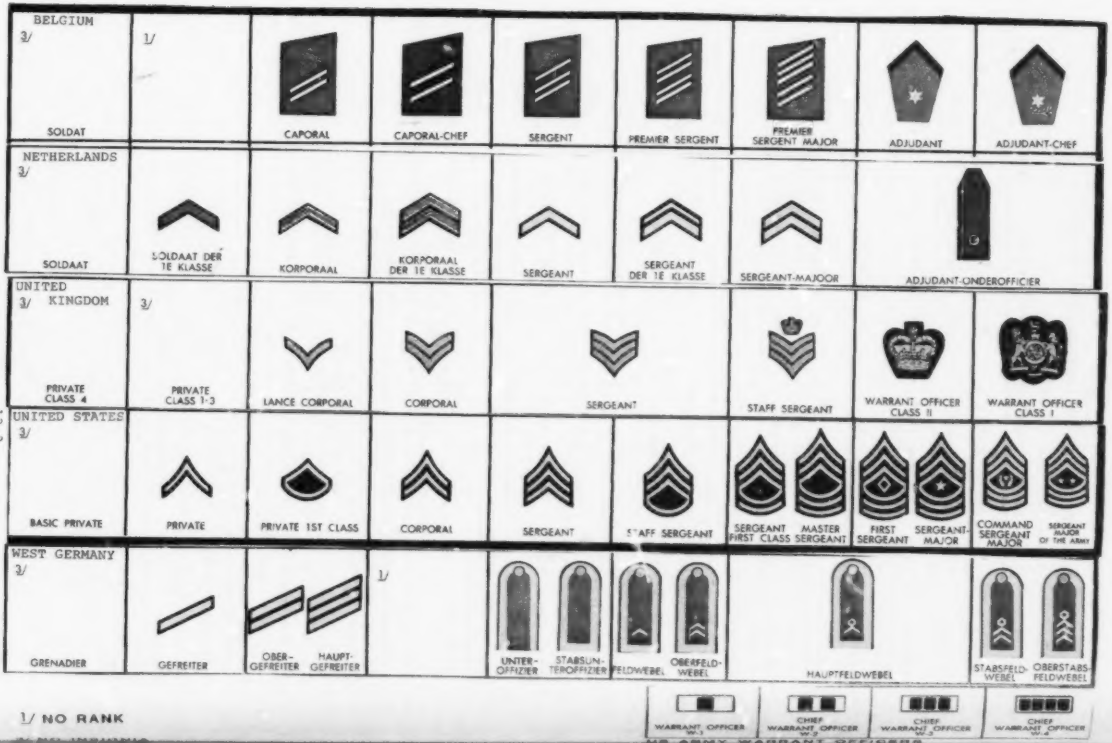
BELGIUM
3/
SOLDAT
1/
CAPORAL
CAPORAL-CHEF
SERGENT
PREMIER SERGENT
PREMIER SERGENT MAJOR
ADJUDANT
ADJUDANT-CHEF
NETHERLANDS
3/
SOLDAAT
SOLDAAT DER 1E KLASSE
KORPORAAL
KORPORAAL DER 1E KLASSE
SERGEANT
SERGEANT DER 1E KLASSE
SERGEANT-MAJOOR
ADJUDANT-ONDEROFFICIER
UNITED KINGDOM
3/
PRIVATE CLASS 4
3/
PRIVATE CLASS 1-3
LANCE CORPORAL
CORPORAL
SERGEANT
STAFF SERGEANT
WARRANT OFFICER CLASS II
WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I
UNITED STATES
3/
BASIC PRIVATE
PRIVATE
PRIVATE 1ST CLASS
CORPORAL
SERGEANT
STAFF SERGEANT
SERGEANT FIRST CLASS
MASTER SERGEANT
FIRST SERGEANT
SERGEANT-MAJOR
COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR
SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE ARMY
WEST GERMANY
3/
GRENADIER
GEFREITER
OBER-GEFREITER
HAUPT-GEFREITER
1/
UNTER-OFFIZIER
STABSUN-TEROFFIZIER
FELDWEBEL
OBERFELD-WEBEL
HAUPTFELDWEBEL
STABSFELD-WEBEL
OBERSTABS-FELDWEBEL
WARRANT OFFICER
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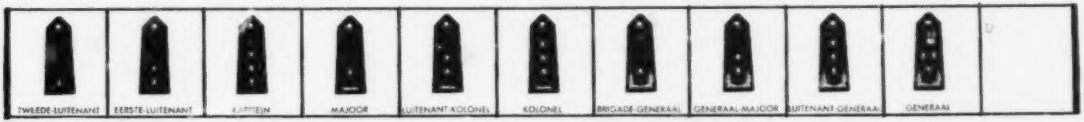
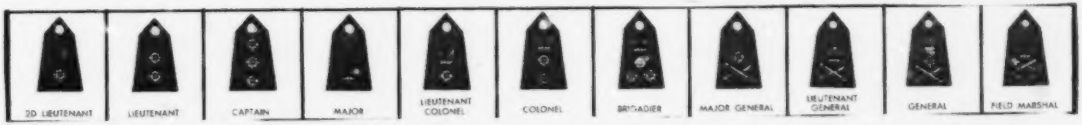
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER

1/ NO RANK

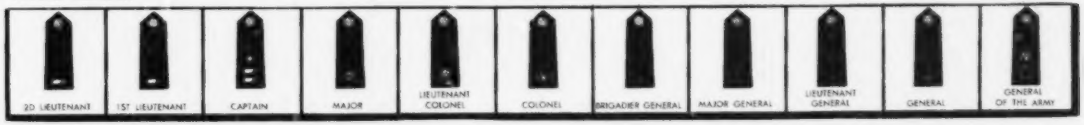
BELGIUM



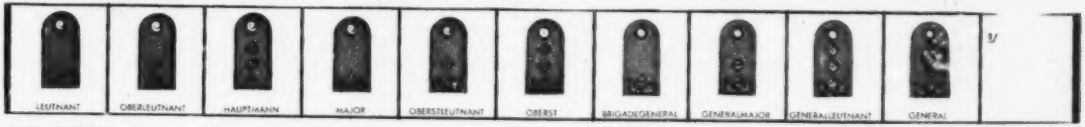
NETHERLANDS



UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED STATES



WEST GERMANY

1/ NO RANK

CHAPTER 13

CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION (CIMIC)
ZIVIL-MILITAERISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (ZMZ)

SECTION I. BACKGROUND.

13-1. The German Army is composed of: The German Field Army (Feldheer), the Territorial Army (Territorialheer), and the General Army Office (Heeresamt). The Field Army is composed of three corps which are under the direct operational control of NATO and are employed forward and placed between other allied corps. The General Army Office is under national command and is in charge of Army agencies and schools.

13-2. The German Territorial Army (GTA) is under the authority of the Federal Minister of Defense (MOD) in both peace and war. For this reason, the GTA is considered a national force. The general mission of the GTA is to provide support to both German and allied forces to maintain operational freedom throughout the rear combat zone (RCZ). More specifically, the mission of the GTA include:

a. Carrying out the mediating function between the military and civil sectors.

b. Supporting NATO forces, by maintaining their operational freedom through:
   (1) Rear area protection.
   (2) Military movement control measures.
   (3) Supporting river crossing operations.
   (4) NBC defense measures.
   (5) Explosive ordnance disposal.

c. Performing special command, control and support tasks such as:

   (1) Collection of information.
   (2) Terrain management.
   (3) Maintenance of military order and security.
   (4) Military geographic affairs.
   (5) Geophysical advisory service.
   (6) Press and public relations activities.
   (7) Barrier preparations.
   (8) Military denial measures.
   (9) Prisoner of war handling.
   (10) Graves registration.
   (11) Psychological defense.
   (12) Construction and operations of communication links.

13.3. The GTA is divided into four levels of geographic commands (Fig 1). Each of the three Territorial Commands (Territorialkommando or TerrKdo) is commanded by a major general. Two territorial commands align geographically with the two NATO Army Groups in AFCENT. GTNC aligns with NORTHAG and German Territorial South Command (GTSC) with CENTAG. German Territorial Command Schleswig-Holstein (GTSH) supports NATO forces of the Allied Forces Baltic Approach (BALTAP) Command, part of Allied Forces Northern Europe (AFNORTH). The commanders serve as RCZ commanders of their respective areas, and as such exercise authority over all forces in the RCZ.

13-4. The six Military District Commands (Wehrbereichkommando or WBK) geographic areas correspond with the territory of one or more German states (laender). There are five WBKs numbered II through VI (The territory of GTSH is contiguous with what would be WBK I). WBK II and III are subordinated to GTNC and WBK IV, V, and VI to GTSC. Each WBK is commanded by a major general.

13-5. Each WBK has Military Region Commands (Verteidigungsbezirkskommando or VBK) as subordinate agencies. Each WBK also has a Military District Administrative Office (Wehrbereichverwaltung or WBV) as an agency of the Federal Armed Forces Administration. There are 29 VBKs. One VBK is in GTSH, 10 in GTNC, and 18 in GTSC. They are usually commanded by a colonel.

13.6 Military Subregion Commands (Verteidigungskreiskommando or VKK) are subordinate to the VBK. There are 80 VKKs. Each is commanded by a lieutenant colonel.

GERMAN TERRITORIAL ARMY ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

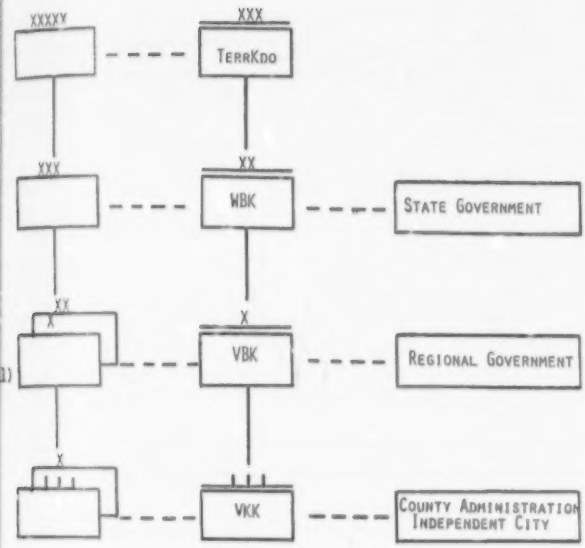
Figure 1. GERMAN TERRITORIAL ARMY ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

SECTION II. GERMAN TERRITORIAL NORTHERN COMMAND (GTNC) HEADQUARTERS AND ADDRESSES

13-7. While the TerrKdo headquarters is already fully operational in peacetime, a majority of the GTA consists of equipment holding units (manned mainly by reservi which can be brought up to strength within a short period of time. The equipment prepositioned at mobilisation bases.

13-8. The territorial task force, for a limited time, commands units and formatio which have been combined to accomplish varying tasks. A territorial task force is equivalent of a major formation and is subordinate to the respective TerrKdo.

13-9. Specialized tasks of the TerrKdo include cooperating with allied units at the Group level, providing logistic support using the organic support command, providing cr crossing capabilities across major rivers in the RCI, coordinating with military traff and providing communication links.



) SEPARATE BRIGADE

Figure 2. LEVELS OF COOPERATION.

SECTION III. MILITARY DISTRICT COMMAND (WBK).

13-10. The WBK headquarters oversees the operations of all GTA assets assigned to the WBK, supports its subordinate VBKs and VKKs, and provides assistance to allied forces at the corps level within the WBK. Other specialized tasks include cooperating with the state government (landesregierung), establishing and maintaining the reserve hospital organization, protecting rear areas, providing personnel for damage control, conducting military movement control and providing fixed communication networks.

SECTION IV. MILITARY REGION COMMAND (VBK)

13-11. The VBK consists of a headquarters staff and limited direct support units. The VBK headquarters oversees the operations of subordinate VKKs and maintains comprehensive terrain information of the VBK area through assigned specialized engineer barrier creation and demolition (Wallmeister) teams. The VBK also provides assistance to allied forces at the division, the SUPCOM, and separate brigade level within the VBK. Other specialized tasks include cooperating with regional governments (Bezirksregierung), performing area protection, and providing access to civil resources. VBKs are identified by two digit numbers, the first numeral coinciding with the parent WBK.

SECTION V. MILITARY SUBREGION COMMAND (VKK)

13-12. Although the VKK is the smallest organization in the GTA, it is still responsible for a myriad of tasks. The VKK cooperates with country administrations (Kreisverwaltung /Kreisfreiestadt), provides assistance to allied units at the brigade/regiment level, provides access to civil resources, operates an area covering information network for the territorial reporting system, and keeps available replacement personnel in its Army Mobilization Assembly and Replacement Battalion (Wehrleit und Ersatzbataillon). WKKs are identified by three digits; the first two numerals coincide with the parent VBK.

SECTION VI. UNTERSTUETZUNGSKOMMANDO (UKdo)

13-13. Based on the 15 April 1982 agreement between the U.S. and Germany concerning host nation support during crisis or war, a new type German Army unit was formed under the administrative control of a WBK. The UKdo has the unique mission of providing dedicated support to a specific U.S. military organization. It is a mixed force of combat, combat support and combat service support units, with primary emphasis on the latter. Based upon the supported U.S. organization's requirements, each UKdo is structured differently.

13-14. The broadest terms, the mission of each UKdo during a crisis or in war is:

a. To become an integral part of the U.S. command headquarters at corps level and above.

b. To assist U.S. forces by providing additional resources, primarily logistics and medical evacuation units, and to a limited extent, combat and combat support units.

13-15. The UKdo and its subordinate units, facilities, and installations will be employed in the supported U.S. unit's area in such a manner as to maintain the shortest possible supply routes. Unit integrity is to be maintained and splitting of units for the sake of tailoring and tasking in support of U.S. unit will be minimal. The UKdo command post will be established in the vicinity of the supported unit's command post. A special command relationship (obligatory cooperation) has been developed since a German unit cannot by law be under the operational control of a U.S. unit. Obligatory cooperation is defined as cooperation between commanders or military leaders in a special way or who are specifically directed by order to cooperate even though no institutional status of subordination exists between them. Cooperation includes the obligation to inform, advise, and support each other in all matters where joint execution is required by military necessity.

13-16. The UKdo organization will consist of two separate type units. Units responsible for the internal support of the organization (e.g., command, communication service, personnel, maintenance and supply) and organizations responsible for mission support to the supported U.S. elements.

13-17. UKdo commands will be organized and equipped over time. As each organization is activated, scheduling of training will include training with a counterpart U.S. unit at least once every 3 years.

SECTION VII. THE REVISED USAREUR CIMIC CONCEPT.

13-18. During negotiations for Wartime Host Nation Support in the late seventies, it became increasingly clear that USAREUR was not properly organized to support civil-military operations in the NATO environment. Responsibilities for Civil Affairs (CA) was assigned to Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff", Host Nation Activities (ODCSHNA) in June 1978. Guidance by the Commander-in-Chief, USAREUR was to develop a concept for CA in USAREUR. That guidance included the directive that military government was to be avoided.

13-19. In July 1980, the Chief of Staff approved the USAREUR CIMIC Concept. In January 1981, HQ DA approved the USAREUR CIMIC Concept and tasked FORSCOM to develop a plan to meet the USAREUR CA requirement from existing assets. Additionally, TRADOC was tasked to institutionalize and document the USAREUR CIMIC Concept. The approval also authorized direct communication between FORSCOM, TRADOC, and HQ USAREUR on the matter.

13-20. HQ FORSCOM, as part of the CAPSTONE program, assigned specific U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) units to form CIMIC augmentation elements for both in-theater forces and reinforcing units. These teams are formed from selected USAR CA units and arrive in-theater as part of the light and easily deployed by air (LEDA) Time Phase Force Deployment List (TPFDL) package. They are assigned to the supported unit and are dependent upon it for administration and logistics.

13-21. CIMIC teams provide command-support to U.S. tactical forces (down to brigade level) in the FCZ and to functional organizations under U.S. national command (i.e., PERSCOM, MEDCOM, TRANSCOM). They also provide area support to Area Support Group (ASG) in the RCZ/COMMZ.

13-22. The approved concept was implemented in the Central Region of European Theater during 1984-1985. It has become clear that the original concept should be modified and expanded to encompass the entire European Command (EUCOM) area of responsibility.

-24. Another reason is to provide CIMIC support where it is needed. Previously, CIMIC ams provided proportionally more support at higher headquarters than at the lower vels. In fact, most interface and most wartime host nation support (WHNS) occurs at the E, province and brigade levels. The original CIMIC concept provides at best only mited support in these areas. The modified concept increases CIMIC support at lower mmand levels.

-25. The CIMIC concept was also expanded to meet requirements outside the NATO Central gion. The original CIMIC Concept recognized the need for expansion of the Central gion, but did not specifically address requirements. The revised CIMIC concept dresses the EUCOM area of responsibility. The modifications of the USAREUR CIMIC ncept have been coordinated with both forward-deployed and follow-on forces, FORSCOM and ADOC.

CHAPTER 14

GERMAN TERRITORIAL SOUTHERN/NORTHERN COMMAND HEADQUARTERS AND ADDRESSES

CTION I. GERMAN TERRITORIAL SOUTHERN COMMAND (GTSC) HEADQUARTERS AND ADDRESSES

MBK	VBK	VKK	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
THE GERMAN TERRITORIAL SOUTHERN COMMAND			Roemerstr. 104 6900 heidelberg	Tel. (06221) 27122
IV			Freiligrathstr. 6 GPZ-Kaserne 6500 Mainz 1 Fschrst RGFIJC	Tel. (06131) 56-1
	41		Blumenstr. 14 5400 Koblenz FSschSt RGFHFB	Tel. (0261) 10021
		411	An der Bundesstr. 256 Plueschow-Kaserne 5442 Mendig FSchrSt RGFHFI	Tel. (02652) 4221-42
		412	Schoene Aussichtstr. 2 6252 Dietz FSchrSt RGFHFH	Tel. (06432) 3051-58
		413	Hauptstr. 118 6580 Idar-Oberstein FSchrSt RGFODA	Tel. (06781) 25021
	42		Eurener Str. 50 5500 Trier FSchrSt RGFJKD	Tel. (0651) 85011
		421	Kurfuerstenstr. 59 5560 Wittlich FSchrst	Tel. (06571) 14-1
		422	Phillipp-Reis-Str. 2 5530 Gerolstein FSchrSt RGFOKL	Tel. (06591) 101
	43		Misshaelisstr. 35 6100 Darmstadt FSchrSt RGFIJE	Tel. (06151) 86001
		431	Friedrichstr. 63 6000 Frankfurt 90 FSchrSt RGFIJN	Tel. (0611) 70187
		432	Bierstadterstr. 23 6200 Wiesbaden FSchrSt RGFIJQA	Tel. (06121) 3801
	44		Bossestr. 7 3500 Kassel Jaeger-Kaserne FSchrSt RGFHGJC	Tel. (0561) 2941
		441	Berliner-Str. 100 3580 Fritzlar 1 George-Friedrick-kaserne FSchrSt RGFHGh	Tel. (05622) 2081
	45		Kastanienweg 26 6730 Neustadt FSchrSt RGFIHC	Tel. (06321) 7525
		451	Xylander- Str. 1 7640 Landau FSchrSt RGFIHF	Tel. (06341) 86001

WBK	VBK	VKK	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
		452	Schoenauer-Str.5 6520 Worms 1	Tel. (06241) 6052
		453	Poststr. 40 6660 Zweibruecken FSchrSt RGFODK	Tel. (06332) 4251-5
	46		Grossherzog-Friedrich-Str. 11 6600 Saarbrueken FSchrSt RGFODE	Tel. (0681) 30549
		461	Auf-der-Ell Kaserne Auf-der-Ell 6640 Merzig FSchrSt RGGODN	Tel. (06861) 7127
	47		An der Kaserne 8 6300 Giessen FSchrSt RGFHJA	Tel. (0641) 42072
		471	Frankfurter-Str. 7 3550 Marburg FSchrSt RGFHGO	Tel. (64421) 3107
			Heimatschutzbrigade 54 Felsbachstr. 14 Niederauerbach-Kaserne 6600 Zweibruecken	
V			Nuernberger Str. 184 7000 Stuttgart 50 Theodor-Heuss-Kaserne FSchrSt RGFJNA	Tel. (0711) 505-1
	51		Alt-Wuerttemberg-Allee 47 7140 Ludwigsburg Joegerhof-Kaserne FSchrSt RGFJNK	Tel. (07141) 2215
		511	Rommelstr. 4 7000 Stuttgart 50 FSchrSt RGFJNU	Tel. (0711) 54144
		512	Uferstr. 40 7070 Schwaebisch-Gmuend FSchrSt RGFJNF	Tel. (07171) 6306
		513	Bismarckstr. 107 7100 Heilbronn FSchrSt RGFJKL	Tel. (07131) 7806
	52		Rintheimer Querallee 2 7500 Karlsruhe 1 Mackensen-Kaserne FSchrSt RGFJAE	Tel. (0721) 61107
		521	Moltke-Hertz 10 7500 Karlsruhe 1 FSchrSt RGFJAE	Tel. (0721) 84402
		522	Nebeniusstr. 5-7/9 6800 Mannheim 1 FSchrSt RGFJFD	Tel. (0621) 33107
		523	Bauschlotterstr. 66 7530 Pforzheim Wartberg-Kaserne FSchrSt RGFJAH	Tel. (07231) 5140

WBK	VBK	VKK	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
	53		Kartaeuserstr. 120 7800 Freiburg FSchrSt RGFJEF	Tel. (0761) 531349
		532	Am Bildstoeckle 1 7717 Immendingen FSchrSt RGFJDG	Tel. (07462) 6041-5
		533	Prinz-Eugen_str. 20 7800 Freiburg FSchrSt RGFJED	Tel. (0761) 713115
	54		Schaffhausenstr. 113 7400 Tuebingen FSchrSt RGFJPI	Tel. (07071) 31041
		541	Gustav-Werner-Str. 25 7410 Reutlingen FSchrSt RGFJDJ	Tel. (07121) 36971
		542	Frauenstr. 134 7900 Ulm FSchrSt RGFJBA	Tel. (0731) 61161
		543	Laegelerstr. 48 7987 Weingarten Argonnen-Kaserne FSchrSt RGFODK	Tel. (0751) 44033
			Heimatschutzbrigade 55 Sindelfinger Allee 52 Wildermuth-Kaserne	Tel. (07031) 62101
VI			Saarstr. 14 8000 Muenchen 40 Waldmenn-Kaserne FSchrSt RGFLMC	Tel. (089) 3069-1
	61		Von-der-Tann-Str. 37 8900 Augsburg Prinz-Karl-Kaserne FSchrSt RGFKLI	Tel. (0821) 577001
		611	Zirgesheimer-Str. 11-13 8850 Donauwoerth FSchrSt RGFLKG	Tel. (0891) 2171
		612	Haubenschlosserstr. 6 8960 Kempten FSchrSt RGFLBC	Tel. (0831) 23089
		613	Von-der-Tann-Str. 37 8900 Augsburg Prinz-Karl-Kaserne FSchrSt RGFKLI	Tel. (0821) 313061
	62		Bajuwarenstr. 1 8400 Regensburg Bajuwaren-Kaserne FSchrSt RGFKAA	Tel. (0941) 72021
		621	Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 23 8450 Amberg FSchrSt RGFKAG	Tel. (0621) 12081
		622	Frauenrichter-Str. 142 8480 Weiden Ostmark-Kaserne	Tel. (0961 23091

WBK	VBK	VKK	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
		623	Kumpfmuehlerstr. 6 8400 Regensburg FSchrSt RGFKAA	Tel. (0941) 72021
	63		Weidenstrasse 26 8800 Ansbach FSchrSt RGFHLC	Tel. (0981) 5087
		631	Eschenstr. 1 8800 Ansbach FSchrSt RGFKHLC	Tel. (0891) 5087
		632	Erlenstep Str. 40 8500 Nuernberg 1 FSchrSt RGFKHC	Tel. (0911) 65001
	64		Mergentheimerstr. 184 8700 Wuerzburg FSchrSt RGFKIKA	Tel. (0931) 705002
		641	Mergentheimerstr. 184 8700 Wuerzburg FSchrSt RGFKIKA	Tel. (0931) 705000
		642	Goldbacher-Str. 67B 8750 Aschaffenburg FSchrSt RGFKIB	Tel. (06021) 41071
	65		Schwere-Reiter-Str. 35 8000 Muenchen 40 Stetten-Kaserne	Tel. (089) 3970-1
		651	Seidlstr. 7 8000 Muenchen 2 (STOK) FSchrSt RGFLMK	Tel. (089) 592811
		652	Am Brueckenkopf 2 8070 Ingolstadt FSchrSt RGGKEE	Tel. (0841) 6095
		653	Weilheimer-Str. 15 81110 Murnau FSchrSt RGFLIG	Tel. (08841) 2092
		654	Wasserburgstr. 61 8220 Traunstein FSchrSt RGFLJB	Tel. (0861) 2571
	66		Innere-Muenchener-Str. 18-20 8300 Landshut FSchrSt RGFLLD	Tel. (0871) 4056
		661	Stadtfeldstr. 33 8360 Deggendorf FSchrSt RGFKAH	Tel. (0991) 4081-83
		662	Pfarrkirchner-Str. 65 8330 Eggenfelden FSchrSt RGFLLD	Tel. (08721) 8279
	67		Wilhelminestr. 7 8580 Bayreuth FSchrSt RGFKJH	Tel. (0921) 62047
		671	Lagerhausstr. 6 8600 Bamberg FSchrSt RGFKHF	Tel. (0951) 65123
		672	Wilhelminestr. 7 8580 Bayreuth FSchrSt RGFKHJ	Tel. (0921) 62047

WBK	VBK	VKK	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
			Heimatschutzbrigade 56 Am Burgwald 2 Tilly-Kaserne 8858 Neuburg	Tel. (08431) 9061-63

SECTION II. GERMAN TERRITORIAL NORTHERN COMMAND (GTNC) HEADQUARTERS AND ADDRESSES

WKB	VBK	VKK	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
II			Hans Boeckler Allee 18 3000 Hannover 7	(0511) 5311
	20		Neidersachsendamm 67/69 2800 Bremen 61	(0421) 870066/300
	22		Kulgelfantift 1 3000 Hannover 1	(0511) 632071/600
		221	Freidrich-Bach Str 1 3062 Bueckeburg	(05722) 5087/200
		222	Breslauerstr. 22 3070 Nienburg	(05021) 66051/1521
III			Lenaustr. 29 4000 Duesseldorf 30	(0211) 6191
UKdo 3			Bruehlerstr. 300 5000 Koeln 51	(0211) 3700
	31		Butzweilerstr. 35-39 5000 Koeln 30	(0211) 592021
		331	Militaerringstr. 1000 5000 Koeln-Longerich 60	(0211) 5992021
		312	Theaterstr. 22 5300 Bonn	(0222) 631871
		313	Im Eichenbruch 201 5160 Dueren	(02421) 610012
		314	Linterstr. 71 5100 Aachen	(0241) 561-1
	32	321	Knittkuhlerweg 2 4000 Duesseldorf 12	(0211) 284011
		322	Friedenstr. 84 4230 Wesel 1	(0281) 553639
		323	Am Zehntof 77 4300 Essen 13	(0201) 286084/93
		324	Schliemannweg 60 5600 Wuppertal 2	(0202) 590027/29
	33	331	Hindenburgplatz 74 4400 Muenster/Westf.	(0251) 40646
		333	Mittlestr. 7 4440 Rheine	(05971) 402-1
		334	Burloerstr. 3 428. Borken	(02861) 5001
		335	Elper Weg 18 4350 Recklinghausen	(02361) 59002
	34		Dickenburch 4 5770 Ansberg 2	(02931) 4016
		342	Mastholderstr. 130 4781 Lippstadt	(02941) 8361

WKB	VBK	VKK	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
		343	Soelderstr. 141 4600 Dortmund 41	(0231) 40451/52
		344	Schuetzenstr. 32 5870 Hemer	(02372) 1905
		345	Wallenhausenstr. 2A 5900 Siegen	(0271) 339064
	35		Bielfelderstr. 25-27 4930 Detmold 1	(05231) 26286
		352	Johannsenstr. 21 4950 Minden	(0571) 507-1
		353	Brenkhaeuserstr. 28 3470 Hoexter	(05271) 3981
		354	Ravenbergstr. 123 4800 Bielefeld	(0521) 63033

CHAPTER 15
NATIONAL MILITARY DEFENSE

15-1. The overall military defense of Germany can be divided into the common defense, NATO responsibilities, and the national defense, consisting of the national military defense and civil emergency planning, a national responsibility. The common defense is undertaken by the elements of the Federal Armed Forces (Bundeswehr) assigned to NATO and by integrated civilian installations and facilities. The national defense is undertaken by elements of the Bundeswehr remaining under national control (to include the GTA) and by various civilian authorities and organizations.

15-2. A prime mission of the national military defense organization is mediating between the military and civil sectors. Mediating includes representing the interest of the NATO forces and of those forces remaining under national command to the civil sectors as well as representing the interest of the civil sector.

15-3. Below MOD level, the mediating function between the military and civil sector is assigned to the GTA commanders. As mediators, they must cooperate with the German corps, the NATO commands, the Allied armed forces, the Federal Armed Forces Administration (Bundeswehrverwaltung) and the civil emergency planning agencies (Zivile Verteidigung). Peacetime CIMIC/ZMZ activities promote mutual support and assistance between NATO and national commands/headquarters and the civil defense authorities. Wartime CIMIC/ZMZ activities support military operations of NATO and national defense and alleviate the suffering of the population.

15-4. CIMIC, based on NATO document MC 36/2 (revised) is defined as all actions and measures taken between NATO commanders and national commanders or military authorities in peacetime and in war. It establishes the relationship between allied forces and the government authorities of the nation on whose territory our forces are stationed and will be employed.

15-5. CIMIC encompasses a wide array of functions:

Recourse to civil resources (WHNS)	Rear area protection	Barriers.
Protection of cultural assets	Engineer support	Movement control.
NBC reporting and warning	Communications	Public relations.
Damage Control and Repair	Psychological defense	Medical Services.
Explosive Ordnance Disposal	Population movements	Denial measures.

15-6. CIMIC occurs at the levels shown on page 13-3. To fulfill the mediating function, a GTA liaison organization consisting of liaison detachments (Verbindungskommandos) are part of the territorial commands or attached to them. The liaison detachment leaders must know the parent and host command's organization, tasks, and operational procedures. The liaison teams act independently within the scope of their mission, but the leader is usually not authorized to make decisions on behalf of his command. Each liaison detachment leader must be proficient in the language of the Allied Forces headquarters to which he is attached. The liaison elements require secure communication. The territorial headquarters must obtain the permission from the host agency for liaison personnel to use the communications equipment. In times of crisis and war a permanent flow of information is absolutely necessary between the territorial headquarters and the Allied Forces or civil emergency planning agencies. In CIMIC, the territorial headquarters must exchange information of the effect that intended measures would have on another ally's interests. This includes:

a. The military situation.

b. The regional security situation.

c. The population situation.

d. Special relationships within the information network.

e. Special features of the area which may effect fulfillment of the mission.

10-7. To facilitate this information exchange, brigade/regiment-size MSCs submit a Presence Report (Anwesenheitsmeldung) directly to the area VKK whenever a unit enters or departs the area.

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Ausfahrt
Umleitung

COORDINATION SHEET FOR EUROPEAN ROAD SIGNS

1. Crossroads
2. No Parking or Stopping
3. Oncoming Traffic
4. End of Minimum Speed Limit
5. Quay or River
6. Temporary "GO" Sign
7. Streetcar Stop
8. Distance to Guarded Railroad Crossing
9. End of Autobahn
10. Distance to Unguarded Railroad Crossing
11. Railroad Crossing
12. First Aid Station
13. Motor Vehicles Prohibited
14. Side Winds
15. Truck Route
16. Autobahn Detour
17. Maximum Width Allowed
18. Maximum Height Allowed
19. Speed Limit
20. Pedestrians Only
21. Yield to Oncoming Traffic
22. International Border Crossing
23. One Way Street
24. Bicycles Only
25. Danger
26. Single Curve
27. Double Curve
28. Taxi Parking Only
29. Dangerous Upgrade
30. Children Playing
31. Police
32. Guarded Railroad Crossing
33. Mandatory Direction of Travel
34. Maximum Weight Limit
35. Parking Area or Zone
36. Oncoming Traffic Must Wait
37. Dead End
38. No Passing Zone
39. Mandatory Direction of Travel
40. Autobahn Entrance
41. Do Not Enter
42. End of Speed Limit
43. Priority Road
44. Maximum Axle Weight
45. Bicycle Crossing
46. Road Narrows
47. Stop
48. End of Restrictions
49. Federal Highway Marker
50. Unguarded Railroad Crossing
51. Construction Zone
52. Danger of Falling Rocks
53. Autobahn
54. Cattle Crossing
55. Streetlight Marking
56. Pedestrain Crosswalk
57. Children
58. End of Restriction of Motor Vehicles Only
59. Bridel Path
60. Priority Road
61. End of Passing Zone
62. European Highway
63. Steep Downgrade
64. Limited Stopping
65. Direction of Autobahn
66. Rough Road
67. Traffic Light
68. Motor Vehicles Only
69. Danger - Streetcar
70. Low Flying Aircraft
71. Compulsory Minimum Speed Limit
72. Telephone
73. Mandatory Direction
74. Yield
75. Autobahn Exit
76. Deer Crossing
77. Drawbridge
78. Slippery Road
79. Detour
80. Bus Stop

CHAPTER 17

CONVERSION OF GERMAN MEASURES, WEIGHTS, TEMPERATURE, AND SIZES

SECTION I. LINEAR MEASURES

1 mm	Millimeter	= 1/1000 meter = 0.03937079 inches
1 cm	Zentimeter	= 10 millimeters = 1/100 meter = 0.3937 inches
1 m	Meter	= 100 centimeters = 1.0936 yards = 3.2809 feet = 39.37079 inches
1 km	Kilometer	= 1,000 meters = 0.621 miles = 1093.637 yards = 3280,8693 feet = 39370.79 inches
1 sm	Seemeile (nautical mile)	= 1.151 statute miles = 1,853 meters
1 inch		= 25.40 millimeters = 2.54 centimeters
1 foot		= 304.80 millimeters = 30.48 centimeters
1 yard		= 914.40 millimeters = 91.44 centimeters = 0.914 meters
1 mile		= 1609.34 meters = 1.609 kilometers = 0.8689 nautical miles

SECTION II. MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 ml	Milliliter	= 1/1000 liter = 0.271 fl drams = 0.034 fl ounces
1 L	Liter	= 10 deciliters = 33.81 fl ounces = 2.113 pints = 1.057 quarts
1 hl	Hektoliter	= 100 liters = 26.4 gallons = 2.751 bushels
1 fl Dram 1 fl ounce		= 3.697 milliliters = 29.57 milliliters
1 pint		= 0.473 liters
1 quart		= 0.946 liters
1 gallon (U.S.)		= 3.785 liters

SECTION III. WEIGHTS

1 mg	Milligram	= 1/1000 gram = 0.0151 grains (troy)
1 g	Gram	= 1/1000 kilogram = 15.4324 grains = 0.015 ounces

1 Pfd	Pfund (German pound)	= 1/3 kilogram = 500 grams = 1.1023 pounds (avdp) = 1.3396 pounds (troy)
1 kg	Kilogram	= 1,000 grams = 2.2046 pounds (avdp) = 2.6792 pounds (troy)
1 Ztr	Zentner	= 100 German pounds = 50 kilograms = 110.23 pounds (avdp) = 1.1023 hundredweights (U.S.)
1 dz	Doppelzentner	= 100 kilograms = 2.2046 hundredweights (U.S.)
1 t	Tonne (metric ton)	= 1,000 kilograms = 0.984 British tons = 1.1023 short tons (U.S.) = 2204.62 pounds
1 grain		= 64.80 milligrams = 0.065 grams
1 ounce		= 28.35 grams
1 pound		= 0.454 kilograms = 0.00045 metric tons
1 ton (U.S.)		= 907.18 kilograms = 0.907 metric tons

SECTION IV. SURFACE MEASURES.

1 qmm	Quadratmillimeter (square millimeter	= 1/1000000 square meter = 0.00155 square inches)
1 qcm	Quadratzentimeter (square centimeter)	= 1/1000 square meter = 0.155 square inches
1 qm	Quadratmeter (square meter	= 1.1960 sq yards = 10.764 sq feet = 1550 sq inches
1 ha	Hectare	= 10,000 sq meters = 11,960.11 sq yards = 107,641.03 sq feet = 2.471 acres
1 qkm	Quadratkilometer (square kilometer)	= 100 hectares = 1,000,000 sq meters = 247.11 acres = 0.3861 sq miles
1 square inch		= 645.16 sq millimeters = 6.452 sq centimeters = 0.00065 sq meters
1 square foot		= 0.093 square meters = 929.03 sq centimeters
1 square yard		= 0.836 sq meters = 8361.27 sq centimeters
1 square mile		= 2.59 sq kilometers = 640 acres

SECTION V. VOLUME

1 ccm	Kubikzentimeter (cubic centimeter)	= 1,000 cubic millimeters = 0.061 cubic inches

1 cbm	Kubikmeter (cubic meter)	= 1,000 cubic decimeters = 1.3079 cubic yards = 35.3156 cubic feet
1 RT	Registertonne (register ton)	= 2.832 cubic meters = 100 cubic feet
1 L	Liter	= 61.02 cubic inches = 0.035 cubic feet
1 cubic inch		= 16.39 cubic centimeters = 0.016 liters
1 cubic foot		= 0.028 cubic meters = 28.32 liters
1 cubic yard		= 0.765 cubic meters = 201.97 gallons

SECTION VI. PRESSURE.

1 atm	Atomsphäre (physical atmosphere)	= 14.6959 psi (lb/sq inch) = 1.0332 at (kg/sq cm)
1 at	Atmosphäre, technische (technical atmosphere)	= 1 kilogram/square centimeter = 14.223 psi (lb/sq inch)
1 psi	(pound/square inch)	= 0.068 atm (phys atmosph) = 0.0703 at (kg/sq cm)

SECTION VII. VELOCITY.

1 cm/second	= 0.033 feet/second
1 meter/second	= 3.281 feet/second = 196.85 feet
1 kilometer/hour	= 0.621 miles/hour
1 foot/second	= 30.48 centimeters/second = 0.305 meters/second
1 foot/minute	= 0.0051 meters/minute
1 mile/hour	= 1,609 kilometers/hour

SECTION VIII. POWER.

1 PS	Pferdestärke (metric horsepower)	= 0.9863 U.S. horsepower = 0.735 kw (kilowatt)
1 kcal/s	(kilocalories/second)	= 3.968 BTU/sec = 3088.05 foot-pound/sec
1 kp m/s	(kilogram-meters/second)	= 7.233 foot-pound/sec = 0.01315 U.S. horsepower
1 U.S. horsepower		= 1.014 PS (metric horsepower) = 0.7457 KW (kilowatt) = 550 foot-pound/second
1 foot-pound/second		= 0.138 kilogram-meters/sec
1 BTU		= 0.25199 kcal/hour = 1.055 kw (kilowatt) = 1.4149 horsepowers

SECTION IX. FUEL CONSUMPTION.

MPG (miles per gallon = $\frac{235}{\text{liters/100 kilometers}}$

liters per 100 kilometers = $\frac{235}{\text{miles per gallon}}$

SECTION X. TEMPERATURE CONVERSION.

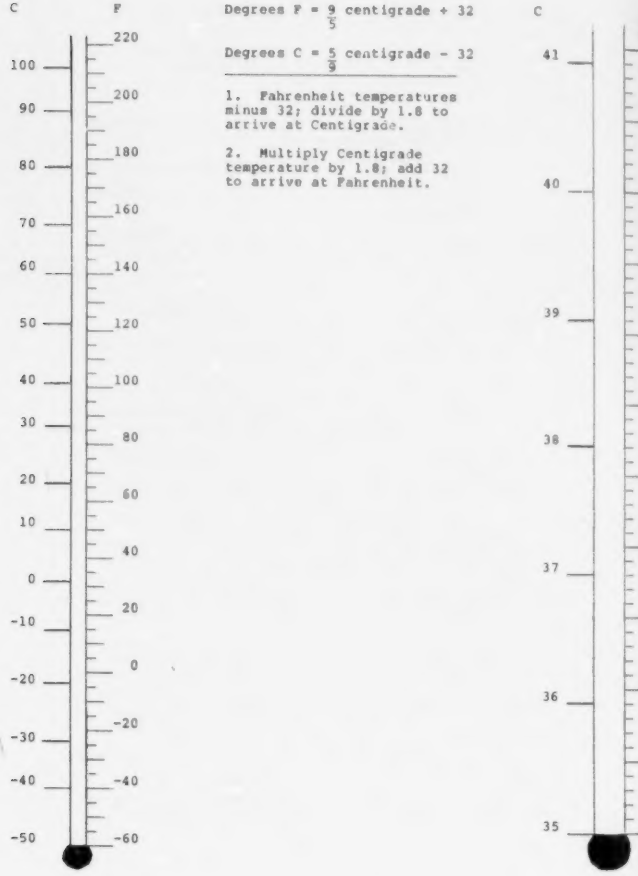
FORMULAS:

Degrees F = $\frac{9}{5}$ centigrade + 32

Degrees C = $\frac{5}{9}$ centigrade - 32

1. Fahrenheit temperatures minus 32; divide by 1.8 to arrive at Centigrade.

2. Multiply Centigrade temperature by 1.8; add 32 to arrive at Fahrenheit.



SECTION XI. COMPARISON OF WARDROBE SIZES.

Anzüge (Men's Suits)

German	46	48	50	52	54	56	58
American	36	38	40	42	44	46	48

Herrenhemden (Men's Shirts)

German	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
American	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½

Herrenschuhe (Men's Shoes)

German	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
American	6	7	8	8½	9	10	11

Damenkostüme und Kleider (Women's Suits and Dresses)

German	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
American	32	34	36	38	40	42	44

Mädchenkostüme und Kleider (Misses' Suits and Dresses)

German	38	40	42	44	46	48
American	10	12	14	16	18	20

Damenstrümpfe (Women's stockings)

German	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
American	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11

Damenschuhe (Women's shoes)

German	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
American	5½	6	7	8	8½	9	9½

Damenhosen (Women's trousers)

German	32	34	36	38	40	42
American	26	27	28	29	30/31	32/33

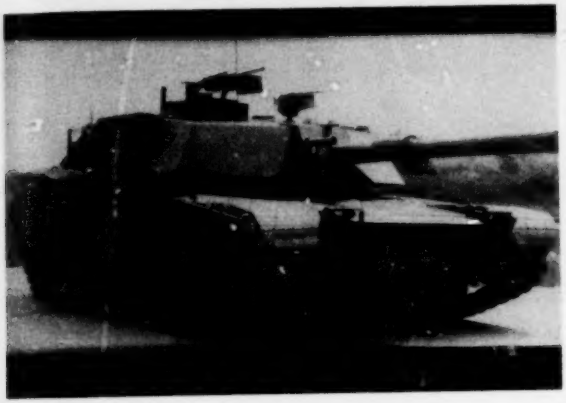
Herrenhosen (Men's trousers)

German	44	44/46	46	48	50	52	54
American	29	30	31/32	33	34	36	38

Handschuhe (gleiche Grössen)
Gloves (same sizes)

REFORGER VEHICLE, AIRCRAFT, AND WEAPONS IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

ECTION I. Tracked Vehicles.



Recognition Features:

- Seven road wheels with wider gap between first and second road wheels.
- Needle-nosed turret with flat angular sides, centered on chassis.
- Gun tube with bore evacuator
- 1,500-horsepower turbine engines

Users: U.S.

Speed:

- 72 kmph (paved, level surfaces)
- 40 kmph (cross-country)

Range: 442km at 40 kmph

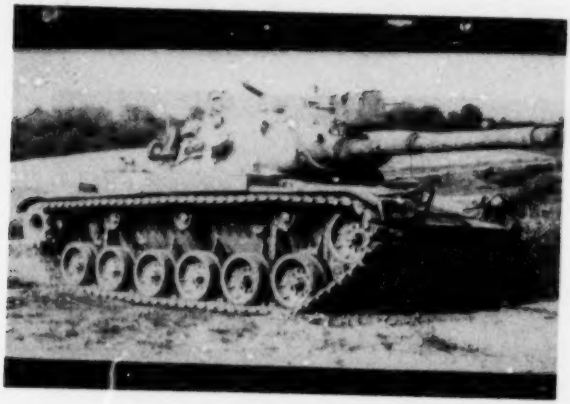
Armament:

- One 105mm gun
- Two 7.62mm machine guns (one coaxial; one loader's hatch)
- One .50-caliber machine gun

Weapons Range:

- 105 mm gun - 1,700 meters
- 7.62 mm machine gun - 900 meters
- .50-caliber machine gun - 1,600 meters

Employment: Main battle tank



M60A1 and M60A3

Recognition Features:

- Six road wheels
- High silhouette
- Gun tube with bore evacuator
- Streamlined turret
- Thermal shielding on barrel
- .50 caliber machine gun mounted in cupola
- Rectangular searchlight on M60A1 (no searchlight on M60A3)

Users: U.S.

Speed: 48 kmph

Range: 500 km

Armament:

- One 105mm gun
- One 7.62mm machine gun (coaxial)
- One .50-caliber machine gun

Weapons Range:

- 105mm gun - 1,700 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun (coaxial) -900 meters
- .50-caliber machine gun - 1,600 meters

Employment: Main battle tank

M48A2

Recognition Features:

- Six road wheels
- Boat-shaped hull
- Raised commander's cupola on right top of turret
- Oval-shaped turret located forward on chassis

Users:

- U.S.
- West Germany

Speed: 50 Kmph

Range: 500 Km

Armament:

- One 105mm gun
- One 7.62mm machine gun
- One .50-caliber machine gun

Weapons Range:

- 105mm gun - 1,700 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters
- .50-caliber machine gun - 1,600 meters

Employment: Main battle tank

Centurion

Recognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- Six road wheels with skirting plates covering support rollers
- Large, square turret mounted over third and fourth road wheels
- Bore evacuator two-thirds the distance from muzzle
- Storage boxes around turret

User: Netherlands

Speed: 35 kmph

Range: 240 km

Armament:

- One 105mm gun
- One 12.7mm machine gun
- One 7.62mm machine gun

Weapons Range:

- 105mm gun - 1,700 meters
- 12.7mm machine gun - 1,500 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

Employment: Main battle tank

Leopard 1

Recognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- Seven road wheels
- Jagged track skirting covering four return rollers
- Bore evacuator two-thirds the distance from muzzle
- No muzzle brake
- Louvered exhaust grills on rear of hull sides
- Elongated cast turret mounted forward of center
- Sloped front armor
- Engine plate in rear angles up from turret

Users:

- Belgium
- Netherlands
- West Germany

Speed: 65 kmph

Range: 600 km

Armament:

- One 105mm gun
- One 7.62mm machine gun (coaxial)
- One 7.62mm machine gun (turret roof)

Weapons Range:

- 105mm gun - 1,700 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

Employment: Main battle tank

Leopard II

Recognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- Seven evenly spaced road wheels
- Jagged track skirting
- Grenade launchers on rear side of turret
- Two circular exhaust louvers on top rear of hull
- 1,600-horsepower turbocharged diesel engine

Users:

- Belgium
- Netherlands
- West Germany

Speed: 70 kmph

Range: 600 km

Armament:

- One 120mm gun
- One 7.62mm machine gun

Weapons Range:

- 120mm gun - 2,500 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

Employment: Main battle tank

Chieftan

Recognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- Six road wheels
- Flat, low-silhouetted hull with large oval turret longitudinally centered over fourth road wheel
- Large main gun with thermal dispensing covers
- Bore evacuator one-third the distance from muzzle
- Large searchlight build into left side of turret

User: U.K.

Speed: 48 kmph

Range: 400 km

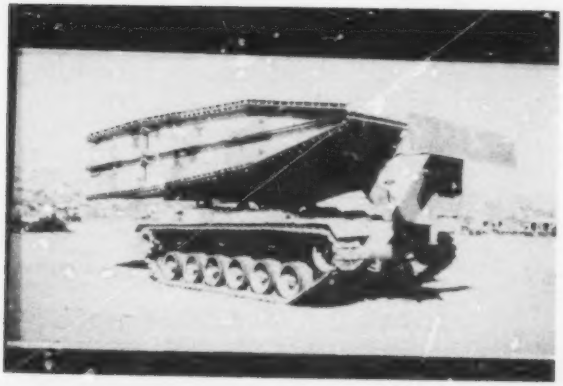
Armament:

- One 120mm main gun
- One 12.7mm machine gun
- Two 7.62mm machine gun

Weapons Range:

- 120mm gun - 2,000 meters
- 12.7mm machine gun - 1,500 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

Employment: Main battle tank



Armored Vehicle Launched Bridge (AVLB)

Recognition Features:

- Mounted on M60A1 chassis
- Bridge scissors hinged in middle
- Bridge on chassis top is 16 feet high
- Bridge on chassis is 30 feet wide
- Bridge looks like chassis without turret when deployed

User: U.S.

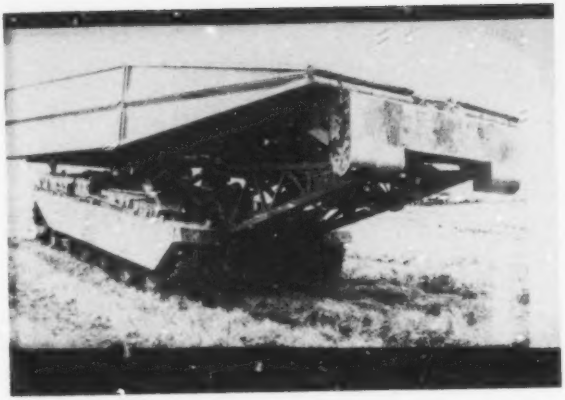
Speed: 48 kmph (carrier)

Range: 500 km (carrier)

Armament: None

Employment: Used by combat engineer units to support heavy divisions

Note: Bridge can carry MLC 60 track loads across a 17-meter gap and MLC 70 track loads across a 13-meter gap.



Chieftain AVLB (U.K.)

Leopard AVLB (West Germany)

Bradley M2 and M3

Recognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- Six road wheels (gap between third and fourth road wheels)
- Straight skirting
- Center mounted turret with TOW launcher on left side
- Amphibious

User: U.S.

Speed: 60 kmph

Range: 483 km

Armament:

- One 25mm automatic cannon
- One 7.62mm machine gun (coaxial)
- One TOW launcher

Weapons Range:

- 25mm automatic cannon - 3,500 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun - 1,100 meters
- TOW - 3,750 meters

Employment: Infantry fighting vehicle

NOTE: M3 is a cavalry fighting vehicle. M2 and M3 do not differ externally; M3 differs internally.

Marder

Recognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- Six road wheels three support rollers
- Gun mounted on turret
- Two firing ports on each side
- Long hull with inward-sloping sides
- Remote-controlled machine gun facing the rear

User: West Germany

Speed: 75 kmph

Range: 520 km

Armament:

- One 20mm automatic cannon
- One 7.62mm machine gun (coaxial)
- One 7.62mm machine gun (rear deck)
- One ATGM launcher (right side of turret on some vehicles)

Weapons Range:

- 20mm automatic cannon - 2,000 meters (1,500 meters antiaircraft)
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters
- ATGM - 2,000 meters

Employment: Armored infantry battalion of armored infantry brigades

Spartan

Recognition Features:

- Five road wheels
- Long, front slope
- Uses Scorpion basic chassis

Users:

- U.K.
- Belgium

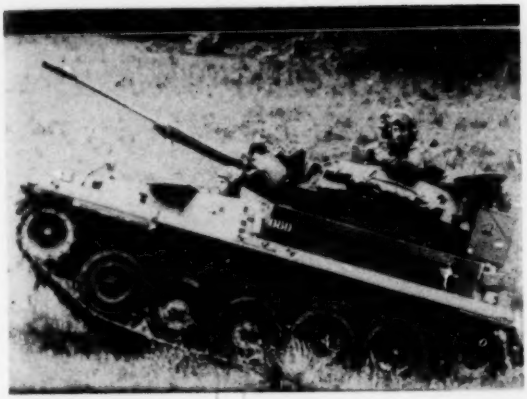
Speed: 80 kmph

Range: 483 km

Armament: One 7.62mm machine gun

Weapons Range: 900 meters (antiaircraft)

Employment: Armored personnel carrier



Scimitar and Scorpion

Recognition Features:

- Five road wheels
- Long, front slope to hull
- Short 76mm gun barrel or long, slender 30mm gun
- Possible prominent, upturned exhaust on right side
- Amphibious and air transportable

Users:

- U.K.
- Belgium

Speed: 80 kmph

Range: 644 km

Armament:

- One 30mm gun (Scimitar)
- One 76mm gun (Scorpion)
- One 7.62mm machine gun (coxial)

Weapons Range:

- 30mm gun - 2,000 meters
- 76mm gun - 1,600 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

Employment:

- Reconnaissance vehicle (Scimitar)
- Light tank (Scorpion)

YPR-765

Recognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- Five road wheels; no support rollers
- Wedge-shaped cupola
- Amphibious
- Sloping glacis plate with water dam
- Distinctive angular side
- Modified M113A1 chassis

User: Netherlands

Speed: 61 kmph

Range: 450 km

Armament:

- One 25mm automatic gun
- One 7.62mm machine gun (coaxial)

Weapons Range:

- 25mm automatic gun - 2,000 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

Employment: Infantry fighting vehicle

M109

Recognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- Seven evenly spaced road wheels; no support rollers
- Single baffle muzzle brake
- Bore evacuator one-third distance from muzzle
- Large doors in turret rear
- Sloping frontal glacis plate

Users:

- U.S.
- U.K.
- Belgium
- Netherlands
- West Germany

Speed: 54 kmph

Range: 354 km

Armament:

- One 155mm howitzer
- One .50-caliber machine gun

Weapons Range:

- 155mm howitzer - 14,600 meters
- .50-caliber machine gun - 1600 meters

Employment: Direct support

M110

Recognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- Five road wheels; no support rollers
- Large double-baffle muzzle brake
- Low-silhouette chassis
- Large spade on rear

User:

- U.S.
- U.K.
- Belgium
- Netherlands
- West Germany

Speed: 56 kmph

Range: 523 km

Armament: One 8-inch howitzer

Weapons Range: 22,900 meters

Employment: General support

Leopard

Recognition Features:

- Leopard tank chassis
- Twin, exterior-mounted cannons
- Search radar antenna on top rear of turret
- Track radar antenna on bubble at front of turret (folds when not in use)
- Large spade on rear

User:

- Belgium
- West Germany

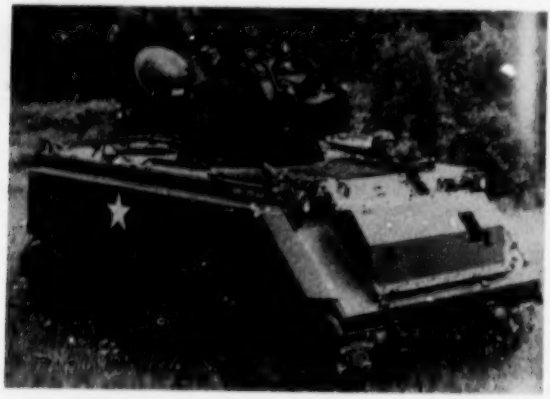
Speed: 70 kmph

Range: 600 km

Armament: Twin 35mm cannons

Weapons Range: 4,000 meters

Employment: Air defense



Vulcan

Recognition Features:

- Vulcan gun, linked ammunition feed subsystem, and fired control subsystem mounted in electrically powered turret.
- Fire control subsystem consisting of a range-only radar and lead-computing gunsight and associated sight current generator.
- Mounted on modified M113 chassis

User: U.S.

Speed: 68 kmph

Range: 483 km

Armament: One six barrel 20mm cannon

Weapons Range:

- AD - 1,200 meters
- Direct - 2,000 meters (using HE ammunition)

Employment: Low altitude air defense

triker

ecognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- five road wheels

wer:

- U.K.
- Belgium

peed: 80 Kmph

ange: 483 km

rmament:

- One swing fire ATGM launcher (5 rounds ready/5 rounds reload)
- 7.62mm machine gun

eapon Range:

- ATGM - 2,000 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

mployment: Reconnaissance vehicle

Sultan

Recognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- Five road wheels

User:

- U.K.
- Belgium

Speed: 72.5 kmph

Range: 483 km

Armament: 7.62mm machine gun

Weapon Range: 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

Employment: Currently considered as a carrier for a range of electronic warfare syst

ypanzer Kanone

cognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- Five road wheels
- No turret
- Gun mounted in hull

ers:

- Belgium
- West German

peed: 70 kmph

ange: 400 km

rament:

- One 90mm gun
- Two 7.62mm machine guns (coaxial and antiaircraft)

apon Range:

- 90mm gun - 1,500 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

ployment: Tank destroyer

Lynx C&R

Recognition Features:

- Fully tracked
- Four road wheels
- Amphibious
- Glacis access hatch

User: Netherlands

Speed: 70.8 kmph

Range: 523 km

Armament:

- One 12.7mm machine gun
- One 7.62mm machine gun
- Two smoke dischargers

Weapon Range:

- 12.7mm machine gun - 1,500 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

Employment: Reconnaissance

Ferret

Recognition Features:

- Two large wheels on each side
- Spare wheel center mounted on left side
- Square sides with or without turret
- Angular-shaped hull

Users:

- Belgium
- Netherlands
- U.K.
- West Germany

Speed: 93 kmph

Range: 305 km

Armament: One 7.62mm machine gun

Weapon Range: 900 meters

Employment: Reconnaissance, liaison, internal security

Fox

Recognition Features:

- Two large wheels on each side
- Large, flat undercut turret with square bin in rear
- Long, thin gun in turret
- Hull larger than Ferret hull

Users: U.K.

Speed: 105 kmph

Range: 435 km

Armament:

- One 30mm cannon
- One 7.62mm machine gun (coaxial)

Weapon Range:

- 30mm cannon - 2,000 meters
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

Employment: Wheeled, air-portable, reconnaissance vehicle; normally operates attached t armored and mechanized infantry battalions.

Lynx

Recognition Features:

- Four wheels on each side
- Large gap between second and third road wheels
- Sloping sides with long slope at front and rear
- Angular turret front mounted over second road wheel
- Two water-propulsion propellers at rear
- Glacis access hatch

Users:

- West Germany
- Netherlands

Speed:

- 70 kmph (land)
- 5.6 kmph (water)

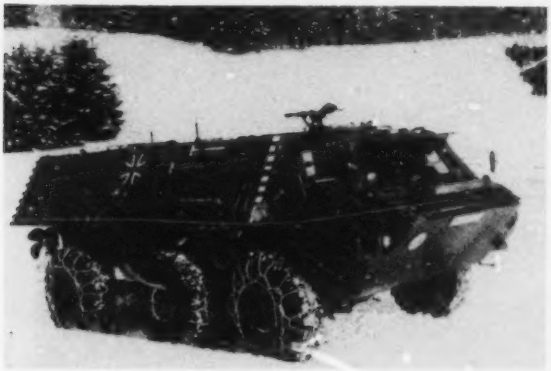
Armament:

- One 12.7mm machine gun
- One 20mm cannon
- Two 7.62mm machine gun (coaxial and roof mounted)

Weapon Range:

- 12.7mm machine gun - 1,500 meters
- 20mm cannon - 2,000 meters (1,500 meters antiaircraft)
- 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

Employment: Divisional reconnaissance vehicle with secondary antiaircraft role



Transportpanzer

Recognition Features:

- Three wheels on each side
- Sloping sides

User: West Germany

Speed: 105 kmph

Armament: One 7.62mm machine gun (coaxial and roof mounted)

Weapon Range: 7.62mm machine gun - 900 meters

A-10

Recognition Features:

- Low-mounted, tapered-wings with positive dihedral
- Two turbofan engines mounted high on fuselage between wing and tail
- Lobe-shaped fuselage with solid, rounded nose.
- Cantilever tail with twin fins
- Straight tail with twin fins
- Straight horizontal stabilizer mounted low on fuselage
- Tricycle landing gear with single wheel in each unit
- Wheels retract forward, leaving approximately half of each wheel protuding from fairing

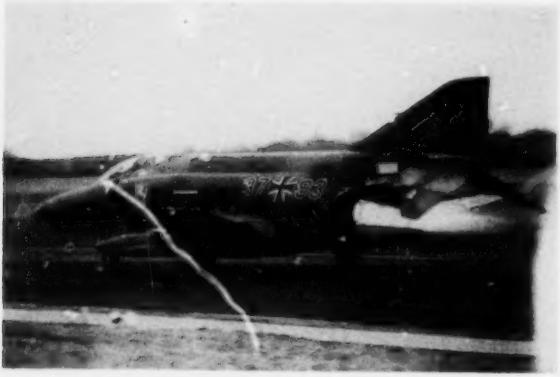
Users: U.S.

Speed: 385 knots

Range: 1,000 km

Armament: 30 mm cannon - 1,700 meters

Employment: Close air support



F-4

Recognition Features:

- Low-mounted, swept wings with square tips and sawtooth leading edge; positive dihedral on outboard wing section
- Two turbojet engines mounted in fuselage; oval-shaped air intake on each side of fuselage
- Slab-sided, tube-shaped fuselage with solid, pointed nose
- Swept and tapered horizontal stabilizer mid-mounted on fuselage in negative-V position
- Swept vertical stabilizer
- Tail elevators with a noticeable downward slant

Users:

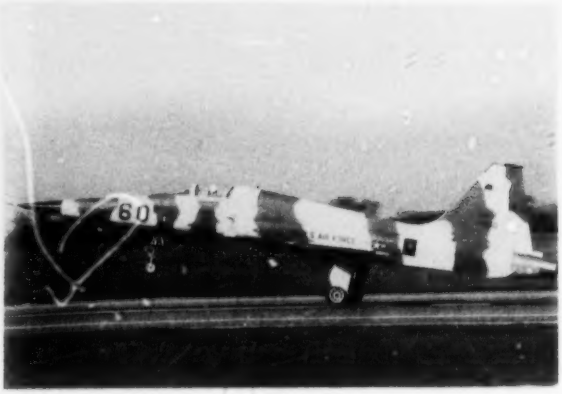
- U.K.
- U.S.
- West Germany

Speed: Up to Mach 2.2

Range: 2,778 km

Armament: Varied

Employment: Multirole fighter, reconnaissance, ECM



J-5

Recognition Features:

- Low-mounted, tapered wings with square tips
- Two turbojet engines mounted in fuselage; with intakes forward of wing leading edge
- Tube-shaped fuselage with solid, pointed nose; dorsal spine wxtending from cockpit to vertical stabilizer

Users:

- Netherlands
- U.S.

Speed: Mach 2.5

Range:

- 314 km (air intercept role)
- 1,020 km (attack role)

Armament:

- Two M39 20mm cannons
- Two AIM-9 Sidewinder missiles

Weapon Range:

- 20mm cannons - 1,000 meters
- AIM-9 - 2 to 10 km

Employment: Air-to-air combat with additional air-to-surface capability

F-16

Recognition Features:

- Mid-mounted, clipped delta wings with missile pylons on wing tips
- Single turbofan engine mounted low in fuselage; oval-shaped intake below and in line with cockpit
- Oval, tube-shaped fuselage with solid, slender pointed nose
- Tapered, straight horizontal stabilizer mid-mounted on fuselage in negative-V position
- Swept and tapered vertical stabilizer mounted on fuselage

Users:

- U.S.
- Belgium
- Netherlands

Speed: Mach 2.0

Range: 885 km

Armament:

- One M61A 20mm cannon
- Two AIM-9 Sidewinder (AAMs)

Weapon Range:

- 20mm cannon - 1,000 meters
- AIM-9 - 2 to 10 km

Employment: Compact, multirole fighter (air-to-air combat and air-to-surface attack)

Mirage

Recognition Features:

- Low-mounted, delta wings with pointed tips
- Single turbojet engine mounted in fuselage; rounded intakes mounted on fuselage forward of wing
- Tube-shaped fuselage with solid, pointed nose with small radome forward on fuselage
- Swept and tapered vertical stabilizer
- No horizontal stabilizer

User: Belgium

Speed: 1,269 knots

Range: 2,408 km

Armament: Air-to-air missile combinations

Weapon Range: Varied

Employment: Attack, intercept, reconnaissance, close air support

Jaguar

Recognition Features:

- High-mounted, modified delta wings with square tips
- Two turbofan engines mounted to rear of cockpit with rectangular air intakes on either side of cockpit
- Engine exhausts prominent under forward portion of tail assembly
- Fuselage has long, pointed tubular nose, widening at air intake to become rectangular back to engine exhausts
- Nose of trainer version is 3 feet longer; fin is backswept and cut off at tips; rear behind exhausts is upswept

Users: U.K.

Speed: Mach 1.2

Range: 4,200 km

Armament:

- Varied (30mm cannon)
- Conventional ordnance on underwing and fuselage points

Employment: Ground attack and tactical support trainer

Alpha Jet

Recognition Features:

- Two people tandem cockpit
- Forward retracting tricycle gear
- Fuselage has long, pointed tubular nose
- Two turbofan engines mounted on side of fuselage

Users:

- West Germany
- Belgium

Speed: 540 knots

Range: 4,000 km

Armament:

- Varied (30mm cannon)
- Conventional ordnance on underwing and fuselage points

Employment: Close support, trainer

F-104

Recognition Features:

- Single jet
- Mid-straight-wing monoplane
- T-type tail assembly
- Retractable tricycle landing gear
- Long, sharp-pointed nose
- Cockpit located in the nose forward of the front wheel

Users:

- West Germany

Speed: 900 kmph

Range: 1,366 km

Armament:

- 20mm rotary cannon
- Sidewinder air-to-air missiles

Weapon Range: Varied

Employment: Intercept

arrier:

ecognition Features:

- High-mounted, small, semidelta wings with curved tips
- One turbojet engine mounted in fuselage with large air intake and exhaust nozzles mounted alongside belly of fuselage midsection.
- Thick, rounded midsection tapering to pointed nose and rear
- Stepped-up bubble cockpit located forward on nose section
- Backward-tapered fin with blunt tip
- Vertical short takeoff and landing (VSTOL) aircraft

ers:

- U.K.
- U.S.

peed: 560 knots

ange: 3,700 km

rmament: Varied (located under fuselage pods and wing storage points

Deployment: Close air support and reconnaissance fighter; AV-8B is under production for the Marines; the Royal Navy operates the Sea Harrier, a modified version of the RAF Harrier.

Tornado

Recognition Features:

- High-mounted, variable geometry wings with square tips
- Shoulder-wing leading into broad angled-back rectangular intakes
- Twin turbofan engines mounted in fuselage
- Long, slender fuselage with pointed, solid nose
- Large canopy well forward on fuselage
- Swept horizontal stabilizer with square tips
- Broad fin and rudder

Users:

- U.K.
- West Germany

Speed: Up to Mach 2.2

Range: 1,390 km (varies with payload)

Armament: Wide range of weapons and missiles

Weapon Range: Varies

Employment: Multirole fighter, naval strike; reconnaissance, air superiority, close a
support, and battlefield interdiction. May also be seen as all defense
variant and trainer.

Cobra

Recognition Features:

- Two-bladed main rotor; two-bladed tail rotor
- Single turbine engine
- Long, slender fuselage with an integral chin turret
- Swept-back vertical stabilizer
- Small tapered swept wings aft of canopy; wings have armament stores
- Seating capacity of two

Users: U.S.

Speed: 170 knots

Range: 410 km

Armament:

- AH-1G
  - Four 2.75-inch FFAR pods
  - One 7.62mm mini gun
  - One 40mm grenade launcher
- AH-1S
  - Eight 130mm TOWs
  - Two 2.75mm FFAR pods
  - One 20mm cannon

Weapon Range:

- 2.75-inch FFAR - 5,500 meters (direct)
  - 9,300 meters (indirect)
- 7.62mm gun - 1,100 meters
- 40mm grenade launcher - 2,000 meters
- 13mm TOW - 3,750 meters (new improved TOW)
- 20mm cannon - 1,500 meters

Employment: Used in support of military units as combat gunship. Primary mission is antiarmor, but can be used in close air support and air-to-air roles.

Apache

Recognition Features:

- Four-bladed main rotor; four-bladed tail rotor
- Twin turbine engines
- Two-place tandem seats
- Flat-plate canopy
- Wheel-type landing gear
- Fixed wings with armament stores
- Belly-mounted gun
- Seating capacity of two

Users: U.S.

Speed: 140 knots

Range: 690 km

Armament:

- One 30mm cannon chain gun
- One to four 2.75 inch FFAR pods
- One to 16 HELLFIRE modular missile systems (HMMSs)

Weapon Range:

- 30mm chain gun - 1,500 meters
- FFAR pods - 9,600 meters
- HELLFIRE - 6,000 meters

Employment: Used in support of military units as combat gunship. Primary mission is antiarmor, but can be used in close air support and air-to-air roles.

Alouette

Recognition Features:

- Three-bladed main rotor; three-bladed tail rotor
- Single turbine engine
- Elliptical fuselage
- Straight horizontal stabilizer with end plates
- No vertical stabilizer
- Tricycle landing gear
- Seating capacity of seven

Users:

- Belgium
- Netherlands

Speed: 105 knots

Range: 600 km

Armament: None (antitank role, four SS-11 missiles)

Employment: Liaison, observation, medical evacuation, and reconnaissance

Lynx

Recognition Features:

- Four-bladed main rotor mounted on cabin hump; four-bladed tail rotor
- Two turbine engines mounted on top rear of cabin
- Elliptical fuselage
- Semielliptical air intake on either side of rotor-gear housing
- Twin, circular exhaust ports pointing out and up
- Army version has skids; Navy version has wheels
- Seating capacity of ten

Users:

- Netherlands
- U.K.
- West Germany

Speed: 180 knots

Range: 786 km

Armament: Varied

Gun Range: Varied

Employment: Multipurpose military (primary role in U.K. is antiarmor when equipped w
TOW and roof-mounted sight)

BO 105

Recognition Features:

- Four-bladed main rotor; two-bladed tail rotor
- Two engines
- Oval fuselage
- Horizontal tail stabilizer with end plates
- Seating capacity of five

Users:

- Netherlands
- West Germany

Speed: 130 knots

Range: 400 km

Armament: Six antitank HOT missiles

Weapon Range: 4,000 meters

Employment: Antitank helicopter, laision, reconnaissance

FAL 7.62 Rifle

Caliber:

- 7.62mm

Range:

- 500 meters

Users:

- Netherlands
- U.K.

G3A3 7.62 Rifle

Caliber:

- 7.62mm

Range:

- 400 meters

User:

- West Germany

Milan

Caliber:

- 90mm

Maximum Range:

- 500 meters

Minimum Range:

- 25-280 meters

Users:

- Belgium
- U.K.

Carl Gustav

Caliber:

- 84mm recoilless rifle

Range:

- 700 meters

Rate of Fire:

- 6 rpm

User:

- Netherlands
- U.K.

M101

Caliber:

- 105mm Howitzer

Crew:

- 8

Maximum Rate:

- 12 rpm

Sustainment Rate:

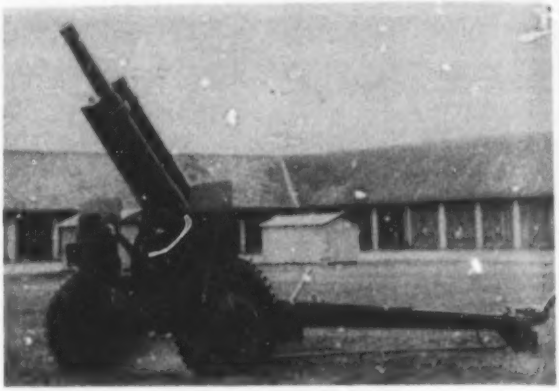
- 3

Type Rounds:

- HE
- HE-ICM
- Smoke
- HEP

Users:

- Belgium
- Netherlands
- U.S.
- West Germany



M115

Caliber:

- 203mm

Crew:

- 14

Maximum Rate:

- 1 rpm

Sustainment Rate:

- 5

Types Rounds:

- HE
- HE-ICM
- Smoke

User:

- Belgium
- Netherlands
- U.S.
- West Germany

PH-70

Caliber:

- 155mm Howitzer

Crew:

- 6 or 7

Maximum Rate:

- 6 rpm

Sustainment Rate:

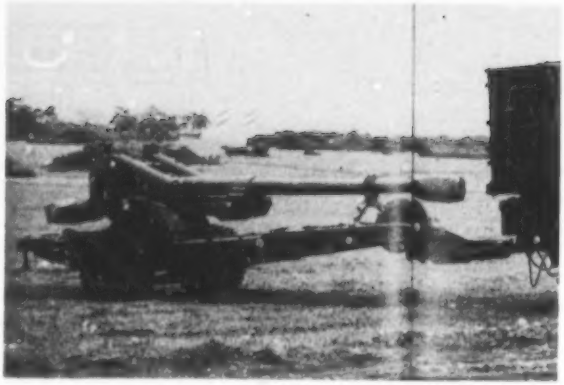
- 3

Type Rounds:

- HE
- ILL
- Smoke
- Copperhead

Users:

- U.K.
- U.S.
- West Germany



FOR THE COMMANDER:

MICHAEL D. SHALER
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:
All Trooplisted Units

GLOSSARY

AFN ..... American Forces Network
ACC ..... Allied Control Council
ACE ..... Allied Command Europe
AFCENT..... Allied Forces, Central Europe
AFNORTH..... Allied Forces, Northern Europe
AMV..... army motor vehicle
ARC..... AFCENT Reserve Corps
ASG..... area support groups
BALTAP..... Baltic Approach
BAOR..... British Army of the Rhine
CA..... Civil Affairs
C-E..... communications-electronics
CENTAG..... Central Army Group, Central Europe
CEOI..... communications-electronics operating instructions
CEWI..... combat electronic warfare intelligence
ci..... counterintelligence
CIMIC..... Civilian Military Cooperation
CINCENT..... Commander in Chief, Allied Forces, Central Europe
CMOC..... Civilian Military Operation Center
COMMZ..... communications zone
COMNORTHAG..... Commander Northern Army Group
COMSEC..... communications security
COSCOM..... Corps Support Command
COSTAR..... Combat Service to the Army
DM..... Deutsche mark
DDR..... Deutsche Demokratische Republik
EEFI..... essential elements of friendly information
EUCOM..... European Command
FCZ ..... forward combat zone
FORSCOM..... Forces Command
FTX ..... field training exercise
FWD..... forward
GOCOM..... U.S. Army Reserve General Officer Command
GTA..... German Territorial Army
GTNC..... German Territorial Northern Command
GTSC..... German Territorial Southern Command
GTSH..... German Territorial Command Schleswig-Holstein
HQ..... headquarters
ID..... identification
IGB..... Inter-German Broder
ITV..... Improved TOW Vehicle
LEDA..... light and easily deployable by air
MAC..... Military Airlift Command
Mech..... Mechanized
MEDCOM..... Medical Command
MOD..... Minister of Defense
MP..... military police
MSC..... major subordinate command
NATO..... North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO..... noncomissioned officer
NORTHAG..... Northern Army Group
OPSEC..... operations security
PERSCOM..... personnel command
Pf..... Pfennig
POL..... petroleum, oil and lubricants
POMCUS..... prepositioning of materiel in unit sets
PRA..... permanent restricted area
RAF G..... Royal Air Force Germany
RAOC..... rear area operations center
RCZ..... rear combat zone
REFORGER..... return of forces to Germany
SACEUR..... Supreme Allied Commander Europe
SAEDA..... Subversion and Espionage Directed Against U.S. Army and Deliberate Security Violations
SMLM..... Soviet military liaison mission
SOXMIS..... Soviet exchange mission
STRAC..... Strategic Army Corps
SUPCOM..... support command
TerrKdo..... territorial command
TIR..... Transport International Routes (blue oval found on Warsaw Pact trucks)
TPFDL..... Time-Phased Force Deployment List
TRA..... temporary restricted area
TRADOC..... Training and Doctrine Command
TRANSCOM..... transportation command

*GPO 557-009

TWOATAF.....	Second Allied Tactical Air Force
VBK.....	Verteidigungsbezirkskommando (military region command)
VKK.....	Verteidigungskreiskommando (military subregion command)
WHNS.....	Wartime Host Nation Support
WBK.....	Wehrbereichkommando (military district command)
WBV.....	Wehrbereichverwaltung (military district administrative office)
U.K.....	United Kingdom
UKdo.....	Unterstuetzungskommando (German mixed force of combat, combat support, combat service support units that support U.S units)
U.S.....	United States
USAR.....	United States Army Reserve
USAREUR.....	United States Army, Europe
ZMZ.....	Zivil-militaerische Zusammenarbeit (German CIMIC equivalent)

TELEPHONE FORMAT FOR ACCIDENT REPORTING

REPORTER

2. DATE & TIME OF ACCIDENT: _____

3. LOCATION OF ACCIDENT: _____

City_____Hwy_____Autobahn_____Off Road_____

4. TYPE OF ACCIDENT:

a. Army Motor Vehicle (Veh Type): _____Accident Type_____ (ARV-POV, ARV, ARV only)

b. Armed Tracked Vehicle (Veh Type): _____Accident Type_____

c. Convoy: Yes_____No_____Single Vehicle: Yes_____No_____

d. Other Type: _____

e. Army Aircraft: _____

f. Fire: _____

5. PERSONNEL INVOLVED: (If other than military, state whether DAC, Local National (LN), Foreign National (FN), Dependent)

NAME: _____RANK_____AGE_____

UNIT: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. FATALITY: Yes_____No_____ INJURY: Yes_____ No_____

To Whom: _____

7. ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE - to include Army and non-Army property:

Army: $ _____Non-Army: $ _____

8. NARRATIVE OF THE ACCIDENT (indicate if driver only occupant):

_____

_____

_____

9. Unit: (Circle) CONUS USAREUR

10. REPORTING INDIVIDUAL (include rank and unit): _____

DATE: _____